# The New-York Times.

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## THE TIMES BUILDING.

### Description of the New-York Times Establishment.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has, at last, a permanent "local habitation," as well as a "name" of its own; and the general curiosity of the public, evinced by letters, personal visits, and the notices of those among our cotemporaries of the Press who do not apparently consider themselves as living in its shadow, will perhaps warrant us in giving a description of the New Building which, we trust, will be occupied by us and our successors for a hundred years to come. From the commencement of the TIMES enterprise we have been endeavoring to obtain for it a fixed and convenient location. The determination to commence the publication of a new Daily newspaper, though the project had been canvassed for some time, was not formed until about the 1st of May, 1851;—the prospectus, written during a sea-voyage, and sent home from Liverpool, was published in August and the first number of THE TIMES was issued on Thursday, the 18th of September. The season of the year, and the short time allowed for preparation, compelled us to accept accommodations very far inferior to the anticipated requirements of our business. The publication office was at No. 113 Nassau-street—the Editorial rooms, Printing office and Press rooms being in the unfinished building directly opposite, to which, as soon as possible, the counting-room was also removed. It was issued as a single sheet for a year, and sold at one cent;—and during this period it reached a circulation of 25,000 copies daily. At the end of that time, in pursuance of our original plan, its size and price were doubled. The immediate effect of this was to reduce its circulation to about 15,000,—but before the close of the second year it had recovered its original number, and was steadily and rapidly increasing. During this time its Proprietors had been endeavoring to purchase a site for a building,—for they had entered upon the publication of the TIMES, not as an ephemeral enterprise, but as a permanent business, and an establishment of its own was regarded from the outset as a matter of the first necessity. They had very nearly made a bargain for the purchase of the ground now occupied by the Nassau Bank, but before it was closed the property was withdrawn temporarily from the market, and before it was again for sale, they had made arrangements with the owners of the *Observer*, for the occupation of the premises on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, which were fitted up for their use, spacious vaults—then the largest in the City—being constructed for the accommodation of two of HOE's Lightning Presses, which the steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES had rendered necessary. The TIMES was first issued from those premises on the 1st of May 1854, and continued to be published there *four years*,—until its removal to our present quarters. From the start, however, this was regarded as only a temporary arrangement, and we were constantly on the watch for a better place.

The Trustees of the old Brick-Church property had been for some time anxious to follow the current of population and establish themselves uptown. They held their land by deed from the City, subject to the condition that it was never to be occupied for private secular purposes; and they had failed in every attempt they had made to be released by the City from this condition, so as to enable them to sell it. The site was so admirably adapted to the purposes of a Newspaper Establishment that we determined to make the effort to secure it. We purchased from the Trustees *their* title to the property, subject to the condition with which it was clogged,—and paid them in cash therefor the sum of $200,000, two Wall-street gentlemen becoming interested in the purchase with us. The Common Council after a time sold the contingent interest of the City in the property for *one-fourth* of whatever it might bring at public auction. As special pains had been taken in various quarters to throw doubt upon the title to it, there were very few capitalists willing to bid upon it, and it was purchased by those who had already bought the church title, for $270,000. The Federal Government being then desirous of obtaining a site for a City Post-Office, the parties interested with us in its ownership, offered this property, contrary to the original intention with which it was bought; and after a long and very perplexing and unpleasant negotiation, they succeeded in closing a bargain for its transfer to the Government for the sum of $450,000. Fortunately for us, however, Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, felt himself constrained by a sense of duty to advise the President that although the title to the property might be valid for individual purposes, it was not perfect enough to satisfy the Government; the whole negotiation thus fell through, and the property was sold in seven lots to private purchasers, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange. Previous to the sale, however, the TIMES proprietors had bought the two lots upon the upper end of the block, fronting upon Spruce-street and running through from Park-row to Nassau-street,—and in connection with two Ohio capitalists, Messrs STONE & WITTE, who purchased the two lots adjoining, they determined to erect upon it a building, which should not only be as perfectly adapted to their uses as possible, but which should also be an architectural ornament to the City. These arrangements were closed early in March, 1857. Several designs for the new building, were made by various architects, but the one selected was prepared by THOMAS R. JACKSON, Esq., of New-York, and the Superintendence of it was intrusted to the well-known practical builder, J. M. TRIMBLE, Esq., to whom New-York is indebted for some of its finest public structures. The old Church was pulled down during March and April,—the ground was cleared, and excavations for the new TIMES BUILDING were begun on the 1st of May, 1857. In spite of delays incident to all such undertakings, and in spite of the Panic and its wide-spread embarrassments,—the whole structure was finished within the year, and on the 1st of May, 1858, the TIMES took possession of its new premises.

So much by way of a historical sketch of the TIMES BUILDING. It stands in one of the most conspicuous and commanding positions in the City, and with the exception of the triangle at the lower point of the Park, there is no other location in New-York which combines so many business advantages, or is so accessible to the great mass of the business community. It has three fronts—one on Park Row, of 100 feet,—the main front on Spruce-street, or more properly upon the nameless open ground opposite the City Hall of Records—of 65 feet,—and a third on Nassau-street of 95 feet. The first thing that attracts attention is the beautiful Stone of which the building is constructed. It is of a light olive color,—about equally removed from the glaring white of marble and the heavy dark hue of the brown stone, which has hitherto been so generally used for building purposes,—and is in every respect very decidedly superior to them both. Though but recently introduced into this market, it is very rapidly supplanting all other kinds of building material, and cannot fail in the course of a very few years to give an entirely new character to the architectural appearance of this City. It is a free-stone, containing neither mica nor carbonate of lime,—works very easily, absorbs very little water, has, according to actual tests, double the resisting strength of any other free-stone used in this country, is capable of the highest style of ornamentation, and in all respects is certified, by the best judges, to be decidedly the best building material ever introduced into the City or country.

The stone, brought from Nova Scotia, was furnished, cut and the walls erected by MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR.

The two principal fronts of the TIMES BUILDING, upon Park Row and Spruce-street, are substantially the same in design, but of different dimensions; the first story forms a continuous colonnade, with five rusticated stone piers on the Park front and four on the Spruce-street front, the intervals occupied with thirteen iron arched windows and entrances, resting on iron fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals, and an iron cornice. The two main entrances on the Park front are by square doors, the cornice resting on iron fluted columns, with a stone pier in the centre. The Park front is divided into three compartments by richly ornamented pilasters extending to the roof, on which rests the central pediment. The wings on each side have square-headed windows on three stories, but the windows in the third story, five on each side, are connected by arches without intervening pillars. The two central compartments have arched windows, extending two stories. The tympanum of the pediment in Park-row is enriched with boldly drawn scroll-work cut in high relief in the stone, and with "THE N. Y. TIMES" in large gilt letters. The Spruce-street front has square-headed windows altogether, except in the fifth-story, where they are arched, the five clustered windows in the centre rising up into the pediment. The roof is surmounted by a tall flag-staff, on which the stars and stripes are displayed at proper times. A large lantern with a brilliant light and reflector is placed at each angle of the building. The front on Nassau-street is quite plain, as any ornamentation there, owing to the narrowness of the street and the height, would have been wholly lost.

The TIMES building is five stories above the street; the height being 86 feet from the curb to the cornice, and the depth from the curb to the floor of the press-room vault 24 feet, making the height of the structure 110 feet, with a roof of seven feet pitch. The vaults in which the steam-engine and presses are placed are very spacious and roomy, being 105 feet by 26 feet on Spruce-street, 100 feet by 20 on Park Row and 95 feet by 15 on Nassau-street; in the vault on Nassau-street are the two steam boilers and engine, and in the large subterranean apartment under the Spruce-street front is placed the Ten Cylinder Press upon which the paper is now printed. Others are in process of construction and will be put up within a month. On the Park-row front the vaults are divided into folding-rooms, mailing-rooms and store-rooms for paper. The first floor, occupying the entire front on Spruce-street, is used as the publication office; it is 60 feet by 18 feet on the ground, and 14 feet high, with a tesselated pavement of black and white marble, and lighted by 11 plate-glass windows, with entrances on each front.

The Editorial rooms consist of a suite of spacious apartments, seven in number, on the fourth floor, including the library, reception room, and a large apartment for the use of the City reporters. The height of this story is eleven feet. The fifth floor is occupied by the Compositors, and is one of the most spacious, best lighted, and most thoroughly ventilated compositors' rooms in the world. This room is 20 feet high, lighted by arched windows on three sides, and with four louvres in the roof, seven feet square and two of them eight feet high, with side lights for ventilation. There is a hoist-way communicating with the Press-room for sending down the forms to be printed. All the "Stands" in this room are of cast iron. The two intermediate floors are occupied for offices, chiefly by lawyers, and the second floor has been leased by the City for the use of the Surrogate. There is an entrance to the Compositors' and Reporters' rooms from Nassau-street, by a flight of iron stairs; but the principal staircase, leading to the upper stories, has the entrance on Park-row. A broad iron stairway, with iron railings and balustrades of black walnut, leads to the Editorial Rooms and the intermediate floors.

All the floors are laid on brick arches of four-feet span, resting on wrought-iron beams, and, with the exception of the window-frames and the partitions, the entire building is constructed of iron, brick and stone, and is thoroughly fire-proof. If all the buildings in New-York were constructed of similar materials and in as thorough a manner, the Fire Department might be dispensed with, two-thirds of the Insurance Companies would have to give up business, and the occupation of that peculiarly New-York institution, "Mose," would be gone for ever. The iron beams and girders for the entire building came from the establishment of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; the iron stairs and vault lights were furnished by G. R. Jackson & Co.; the iron columns were made by Jackson & Throckmorton, the plate glass from Noel & Souter's establishment, and the masonry was superintended by Mr. Dominick Ryder. The building itself affords the best proof of the manner in which all these gentlemen have done their work.

According to the old order of things, cellars and garrets were dismal poke-holes of places for the hiding away of rubbish and useless trumpery; but at the present day these apartments have become the most important parts of a building. They are certainly so in the TIMES BUILDING, as we have shown. The upper story is a magnificent room in its dimensions, well lighted, properly ventilated, commanding a superb view from its windows, cool and airy in Summer, and comfortably heated by steam-pipes in Winter. Descending below the sidewalk, into the bowels of the earth, by a broad flight of stairs, the visitor finds himself in a huge vaulted apartment, with the broad arches springing above his head to the height of nearly thirty feet, and but for the vast piece of complicated machinery, with its puzzling multitude of wheels and rollers which fills so much of the space, he might fancy himself under the dome of some huge Cathedral rather than in the crypt of a newspaper printing-office. The architectural appearance of the building is singularly bold and striking, and though designed with a total disregard of classical models and artistic rules, the two principal façades display great inventive genius, and a most harmonious combination of apparently incongruous elements.

### Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Mormon piece, so long underlined at this house, was produced last night under the title of "Deseret Deserted, or the Last Days of Brigham Young." The delay seems to have been justified by the very elaborate nature of the scenic preparations, which are far beyond anything that has been seen at this house, or even in this City. Mr. RIVIERE, the artist, deserves the greatest credit for his unconventional and magnificent efforts in this piece. There is a warm imaginative glow about some of the scenes which is rarely witnessed on the flat screens of the theatre, and throughout there is much pure artistic feeling. The last tableau is the finest we have ever seen, even in this theatre of magnificent tableaux.

"Deseret Deserted" is an extravaganza, and indulges, naturally, in all sorts of excesses. As a literary production it might be better, and as a dramatic piece it would be benefited by the addition of something like a plot. In its present shape it is talky, and depends for vitality on the individual efforts of the artists rather than the inspiration of the authors. There are many local allusions, however, which tel well, and some parodies—particularly one on Poe's Raven concerning swill milk, which hit hard. Mr BLAKE plays the part of the Mormon prophet, and infuses into it much comic strength. The unemotional humor of this gentleman is irresistible, and in the numerous operatic efforts which are interspersed in his part the effect is more easily imagined than described. The efforts of Mr. BLAKE contributed in a very large measure to the success of the piece. Mr. LESTER, too, made his first appearance in burlesque, and fairly astonished the audience with the sweetness of his vocalization as well as the heartiness of his acting. There are few light comedians of Mr. LESTER's eminence who would care to play in such a piece, but it seems to be one of the characteristics of this gentleman to be admirable in everything, and, what is almost better, to be willing to play in everything. Mr. DAVENPORT has a small part, which he makes important, and a "chant" song, which he renders so funnily that it was encored. These gentlemen, assisted by Mr. T. B. JOHNSTONE, bear the weight of the piece, for the ladies, Miss GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN, Miss TREE and Miss CARMAN, have little to do except look pretty, which they effect in a way calculated to throw credit on the establishment.

The piece has been put upon the stage magnificently in every respect; stage pictures are frequent and invariably good. The costumes are picturesque, and, as we have before remarked, the scenery admirable. With these recommendations, it is hard if the piece does not enjoy a long run. The final tableau was redemanded, but the authors were not called for or announced.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue—Senator Toombs and the Administration—The Troubles in Arizona—The New Regiments—The Willett's Point Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

WARD'S bill for a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue passed the House to-day. It gives the privilege to BAYARD CLARKE, GILBERT VANDERWERKEN, ASA P. ROBINSON, and their assigns, and is understood to be a good thing. The project was started by W. C. WETMORE, GEORGE IRVING, and other parties in New-York, whose names it was thought advisable to withdraw.

Senator TOOMBS made a severe onslaught on the Administration to-day, in reference to its expenditures. They will read him out.

Major MCCARTY, the Delegate from Arizona, made an application to the President to-day for more troops in the Mesilla Valley, and to have orders given to prevent the recurrence of such an outrage as Lieutenant WOOD's arrest and imprisonment of the Mesilla Volunteers.

Governor FLOYD said to day that he had received no news from Utah which would alter the plans relative to the new regiments, or the other operations of the Department.

The Willett's Point Committee, after completing the evidence, as they supposed, had the names of five more witnessess handed in. Two of them will be examined to-morrow, and the Chairman hopes to report on Friday or Saturday.

The wedding of a daughter of ROBERT J. WALKER takes place to-night.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The Secretary of War has issued orders for the establishment of a school at Fort Monroe, for theoretical and practical instructions in artillery.

The regulation of its government has been adopted on the recommendation of the General-in-Chief of the Army.

The school for the present, is to be composed of the officers and companies of the garrison of Fort Monroe.

Hereafter, when the State service permits it, the number of companies will be increased to eight, selected from the four regiments of artillery.

The companies are to serve at the school for two years, at the expiration of which time one company of each regiment shall be relieved by another of the same.

Artillery graduates of the Military Academy are to serve one year at the school before joining their companies.

## XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The Chicago Harbor Improvement bill was debated.

The bill creating two additional Districts in Washington was passed.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to sell public property in Philadelphia, was also passed.

Mr. SEWARD then called up the Chicago Harbor Improvement bill, which was discussed during the morning hour.

Mr. TOOMBS held that the bill was unconstitutional.

Messrs. DAVIS, COLLAMER and BENJAMIN argued that the Government had the power to make improvements for the benefit of inter-State commerce.

At 1 o'clock the Fifteen Million Loan bill came up, Mr. SIMMONS having the floor, with his amendment proposing a home valuation of imports, which he argued would diminish the customs frauds, and largely increase the revenue.

Mr. HUNTER took exception to his remarks, and said that they could not introduce such an amendment into the loan bill.

Mr. TOOMBS sustained Mr. HUNTER's point of order, but agreed with Mr. SIMMONS in favor of a home valuation. In the course of his remarks Mr. TOOMBS said he had been ready at any time these ten years for a war with England, and if we got up a war now that he wanted to be "counted in." The Government should have sunk the British ships, or, seizing them, brought their officers here and hanged them. While the British gun-boats are committing outrages in the Gulf, which sea is ours, and ought to be a "*mare clausum*," the finest ship in the American Navy is where?—towing a telegraph line between the two British possessions. Mr. TOOMBS also spoke strongly for limiting the expenses of the Government, except in war, to fifty millions of dollars.

Considerable discussion followed on the point of order, Mr. HUNTER defending it, and Mr. SEWARD and others disagreeing to it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw nothing to prevent the Senate altering the method of collecting the tariff. Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, he said, went no further than the mode of collection, and hence was not obnoxious to the objection made by the Senator from Virginia. Home valuation was the only safe one. Some of the calculations by which it was attempted to support this bill were fallacious, being of such stuff as dreams are made of. If the reports of the British insults were true, and were not amply disclaimed by England, we ought, he said, to be ready for war and carry it out to the utmost honorable limits. He believed that England would give an ample apology for these offensive aggressions of her cruisers. He (CRITTENDEN) was not belligerent either in policy or feeling, but war was not the worst of evils—silent submission to wrong, or pulling about it for a while and then suffering it to pass was not the course for a great people, and was worse than war. English cannon cannot be permitted to stop our ships. He would not dispute with England about the abstract right of search, let her found her claim on what prerogative or supposed right she may; but the moment she makes an aggression on our national rights and honor, I will, said Mr. CRITTENDEN, fight her upon the fact with war for the argument.

Mr. DAVIS made a reply to Mr. CRITTENDEN, saying that economy must proceed from the Executive.

Mr. BELL obtained the floor for to-morrow; and at 6 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, asked, but did not obtain, consent to offer a resolution that when Congress adjourns on the 7th of June it be until the 4th of November.

Business relating to the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Several bills were passed, including those for regulating the municipal elections in Washington; organizing a paid fire department in Washington and Georgetown, and appropriating $37,000 for the purchase of steam engines and a fire and police telegraph.

The Ohio contested election case was then taken up.

A resolution offered by Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, for the postponement of the question to the first Monday in December, was rejected by 26 majority.

A resolution of Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. CAMPBELL is entitled to the seat, was rejected by 25 majority.

A resolution of Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, also of the Committee, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is entitled to the seat, was adopted by four majority.

The resolution of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, declaring the seat vacant, as just amended by Mr. LAMAR's proposition, was adopted by seven majority, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was sworn in.

The House passed the bill giving to a private Company the privilege for twenty years of a passenger railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue, in the city of Washington.

The House, on motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, acted on the Senate Amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The Fortification bill then came up.

Mr. GLANCY JONES said it proposed an appropriation of $350,000, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the preservation and keeping in repair the fortifications for next year.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, was unwilling that money should be appropriated without the specific items being given, for the whole sum might be expended on a single work.

Mr. JONES read a private memorandum, showing the amounts to be expended on the several fortifications.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, offered a substitute in accordance with the estimates of the War Department, appropriating nearly two millions, and argued the necessity of completing the fortifications, considering the condition of our foreign relations, so that if war came we may defend ourselves against the enemy.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, said it would be worse than folly to appropriate only the sum named in the bill. It was important to complete Forts Taylor and Jefferson, which are in a position to control the Gulf of Mexico. He hoped war would never come, but if we wish to preserve peace, we must be in a condition of defence. He trusted that the Administration had not only sent orders to the Gulf to protect our commerce, but for the arrest of every foreign captain who has boarded our vessels, that they might be brought into port and tried for piracy. Broadsides first and explanations afterwards, was his motto.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, of the Committee of Ways and Means, said whether they reduced or failed to reduce the estimates of the Department, they were equally unfortunate. It struck him as singular that the gentleman from Alabama spoke of "broadsides first and explanations afterwards," when those forts down there were in an unfinished condition. Whether those forts were completed or not, our people would defend and protect their rights. If the danger was so imminent as represented, they could not be finished in time for efficient service. We should husband our funds so that if war come, we may resort to the best available means of defence.

No definite action was taken on the bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made on various subjects. Adjourned.

### Commodore Paulding and the Administration—The Postponement of the Kansas Land Sales—Dismissal and Retirement of Sr. Breceno—The Avis Island Question—Recall of Mr. Eames and Appointment of Mr. Turpin—Important Bill on the Right of Reprisal—Report on the Right of Search—Dacotah and Arizona to be Organized, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

Commodore PAULDING has had interviews with the President and Cabinet, at which his reception has been courteous, but not exactly cordial. He told the President that when he captured WALKER and dispatched him and his tatterdemalions to the places whence they came, he supposed he was executing to the letter the policy of the Government, but that after he had secured WALKER on board his ship, the prisoner made revelations which induced him to doubt whether he had correctly understood it. WALKER assured him, the Commodore, that two members of the Cabinet were privy to his scheme, and had signified their approval of it, and one of these Ministers was no other than the Premier himself. Gen. CASS replied to this that he thought he should be able prove an *alibi*. Whether the other alleged patron of the fillibuster was designated by Commodore PAULDING or not I have not been informed; but doubt not that he was. Mr. THOMPSON is the gentleman for whom rumor appropriates this honor. It is very likely that WALKER interpreted the general public declarations of Gen. CASS, as, for instance, his Tammany letter, into the specific approval of his enterprise which he paraded as part of his available reserve on the quarter-deck of the *Wabash*.

It is said that WALKER wept and sobbed bitterly when he found himself a captive under the flag which he had renounced.

Commodore PAULDING is so prompt and decisive an officer, that he ought to be dispatched at once to the West Indies with directions to overhaul the *Buzzard* and the *Tartar* and the *Styx*.

The Special Committee from Kansas relative to declared sales have had a closing interview with Secretary THOMPSON, who promises to postpone the sales till November; but no order has been issued to that effect. The word of the Secretary, however, is positive. The Committee will proceed to New-York with letters from Gov. SEWARD, Gen. CAMERON, Mr. COLLAMER and others recommending a loan to suitable parties in Kansas, to be distributed at a moderate interest among the poorer settlers for the purpose of enabling them to enter their claims, with a proper lien upon the land as security.

The Special Minister from Venezuela, Sr. BRECENO, sent here to attempt a settlement of the reclamations of American citizens, founded on their expulsion from Avis Island, familiarly known as the Shelton or Bird Island claims, has presented letters of recall, and will return to Laguayra by the next vessel. Mr. BRECENO had previously been dismissed by the President, for a breach of his diplomatic privilege, and of interventional comity, in publishing a pamphlet statement of the case as viewed by his Government. This was regarded by the President and Gen. CASS as an appeal to the people from the action of the Executive, not to be tolerated. Sr. B. was therefore dismissed, as M. POUSSIN, Mr. MOLINA, and Mr. CRAMPTON were; but, perceiving his error, the Minister apologizes, and was permitted to present letters of recall.

The course of this negotiation has been strikingly illustrative of Hispano-American diplomacy. It has been pending five years. Mr. EAMES was instructed to make a positive demand for indemnity. He did so, and the Venezuelean Administration appealed forthwith to Washington. Mr. EAMES, as instructed, closed the mission as directed and came home. He was sent back in October or November with the message that this Government had considered the appeal, and met it with a renewed demand for an immediate settlement. To this Venezuela replied with a special minister and a statement of points comprising 400 pages of Spanish manuscript. This document occupied the spare time of the official translator during three months. The Government replied in a word—"Settle!" BRECENO appealed, as before described, was dismissed, restored and recalled.

Mr. EAMES has been recalled, and Mr. TURPIN, of Indiana, designated as his successor. Mr. TURPIN may be a descendant of Richard, well-known on the road, but is certainly a brother-in-law to Senator BRIGHT. He is instructed to demand a settlement.

Mr. DOUGLAS has introduced a very important bill to meet such cases. It provides that whenever the flag, the citizens, or property of the United States, shall be insulted or injured, the President shall have power to use the Army and Navy, and other appropriate means to enforce redress without waiting for the action of Congress. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will probably be favorably reported to-morrow. It is expected that it will pass. The particular means most relied upon by the framer of the bill is reprisals upon the commerce and property of the offending nation.

The Committee of Foreign Relations will, to-morrow, also consider the Message of the President on the British outrages in the West India seas. No report will probably be adopted at the meeting; but Mr. MASON, the Chairman, is preparing an elaborate report on the right of search, as a question. That will be, or may be, satisfactory to lawyers, but will not be of much practical advantage in the present exigency.

The Committee on Territories of the Senate will at its next meeting, agree upon a bill for the organization of the territories of Arizona and Dacotah. Senator GREENE favors Dacotah because its avenue to market will be the Missouri River, which will make St. Louis its *entrépôt*. Mr. DOUGLASS and other Free-State Members, will favor that portion of the bill, because Dacotah will in time be a free State. The whole Committee agree to incorporate Arizona as a counterpoise to a Northern territory.

The attempt of the Anti-Sloo Party of the Tehuantepec Company to obtain a contract for carrying the Mail from New-Orleans to San Francisco, has been headed off by the opposite interest.

Senator WILSON, to-day, made an able and comprehensive speech as to the finances, showing that the Treasury is going to "wrack and ruin." A.

### The Free-State Marauders in Kansas—The British and the Slave-Trade—Willett's Point, &c.

*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22, 1858.

There are a considerable number of Free-State men here from Kansas. They furnish a very candid answer to the complaints of the other side, about the operations of Captain MONTGOMERY and his band of Regulators in the Fort Scott district. They say the outrages of the people congregated in and around the village of Fort Scott have become intolerable, and made it necessary to "clean out" the country round about. This means the violent expulsion of the whole population. Whether the neighborhood will be any cleaner after the sweeping out of the old and the incoming of the new inhabitants, is the question. The prospect for peace in Kansas is not favorable, and the next shape in which the Slavery question will be found *not* removed from Congress, will be in a fierce dispute over the responsibility for what is about to occur there.

The TIMES has rendered a public service in republishing the memorandum of Lord NAPIER, of last December, on the African Slave-trade. It cannot be honestly denied that the Slave-trade is protected and facilitated by the desecration of the American flag, and but for the aid which it derives from thus fraudulently invoking the prestige of our nationality, it would long since have been broken up. It is also true that, though the British cruisers sometimes make mistakes, in the great majority of cases the vessels which they detain are slavers, and they are often proved to be slavers after being examined and released. This state of things proceeds from a cause not easy to remedy. It is a secret sympathy in the United States with the Slave-trade. This feeling is, by no means, confined to the South. The profits of the traffic are so great that the masters and owners of the sharp schooners built, owned and sailed by citizens of the North, cannot resist the temptation to engage in it. American slave-owners derive no pecuniary advantage from it, but regard the toleration of the trade as an indirect indorsement of their own system, and therefore uphold it.

The British reap greater advantage from their war upon the Slave-traders than they are willing to confess. They have by means of it almost monopolized the important trade in palm oil and other products of the west coast of Africa, which by the last British return exceeded $12,000,000 a year. British commanders jump to the conclusion that no Americans have any business on the Coast but in collecting and shipping slave-cargoes; and the conclusion is not unjust. This would not be the case, however, if the persecutions of the cruisers had not prevented Americans from going into the trade. Our naval officers are entirely averse from service on the African Coast. I have lately seen long letters from officers on that station, denouncing the system of repression in severe terms, and expressing gratification that the trade was about to be reopened. It is not surprising that they catch no slavers. Indeed, our fleet is probably a protection to them, by operating as a check upon the British squadron, whose business it is to watch and seize them.

I have several times alluded to the assumed fact that Mr. SCHELL acted as appraiser of the Willett's Point property, after entering on his duties as Collector. This, I am told, is not correct. Mr. SCHELL accepted and acted upon that trust before his appointment as Collector, and did not know that his brother RICHARD SCHELL, was interested in the purchase. That is said to appear in the testimony before Mr. HASKIN's Committee.

It is a strong illustration of the difference of opinion upon matters of fact, that while one merchant has sworn that his property near Willett's Point was worth $4,000 per acre, and another merchant has, under oath, expresseda preference for the Willett's Point lot, over that held at the latter price; the Collector and Assessor of Queen's County, brother-in-law to Mr. HASKIN, testifies that it is worth, and was assessed by him, at $250 per acre. The first valuation makes the total worth of the property, $520,000, and the second $32,500. A.

### Interesting from Mexico.

COMMUNICATION OPEN BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND THE CITY OF MEXICO—THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS IN THE ASCENDANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 25.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, arrived here to-day, with dates to the 21st instant. Admiral ZERMAN, of the Mexican navy, came passenger in her.

We learn from the *Tennessee's* advices, that communication between the interior and Vera Cruz had been opened again. The city had been blockaded for three days by the Government steamer *Guerrero*, but in consequence of her fuel giving out, she was obliged to leave to obtain a supply. The hopes of the Revolutionists were considerably dampened, and the confidence of the Constitutionalists proportionably revived, and they were anticipating an easy victory.

There is nothing said in the advices of the whereabouts of JUAREZ and his Cabinet.

### News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

The *Republican* learns that Capt. MONTGOMERY'S band of robbers, in Kansas, have in contemplation the robbery of the Indian Agent, TIMONY, who is about distributing annuities to the amount of $40,000 among the Sac and Fox Indians. The robbers are now concentrating on Orange River, about six miles from the Sac and Fox Agency. Mr. TIMONY has asked a military escort from General HARNEY to conduct him from Kansas City to the Agency, and protect all parties during the distribution of the money. The officers of the steamer *Polar Star* report that a strong force surprised MONTGOMERY's band near Fort Scott, and killed eleven of them; but this needs confirmation.

### Further from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

Santa Fé papers of May 1 are received. On the 17th of April a party of Mexicans from the Mesilla Valley attacked the camp of the Apache Indians near Fort Thorn, butchering indiscriminately men, women and children. Lieut. HOWARD, of Fort Thorn, subsequently captured the Mexicans and held them prisoners at the Fort.

On the 7th of April a tremendous storm of rain, hail and snow occurred near Turkey Creek, flooding the prairie to the depth of one or two feet. In consequence of it the animals of the trains stampeded, involving heavy losses to the traders.

JAMES M. HUNT, whose death was reported yesterday, was a native of Albany.

### Burning of a Steam Sawmill.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 25.

The steam sawmill on York-street, known as Bonnell Mill, owned in New-York, and occupied by E. & B. HOLMES, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the mill and machinery, $8,000. No insurance. A fire in another part of the city at the same time destroyed property to the amount of $3,600. These fires are probably the work of an organized band of incendiaries.

### The Case of Henry D. Stone.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, May 25.

The Jury, in the case of HENRY D. STONE, who was arrested in Springfield some time since, for forgery, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty. He is still held on a civil process, for debts amounting to $70,000, being unable to find bail in double the amount.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $32,670,950 |
| Loans and Discounts | 53,396,700 |
| Deposits | 21,418,600 |
| Specie | 9,015,000 |
| Amount due from other Banks | 7,175,500 |
| Amount due to other Banks | 6,756,800 |
| Circulation | 6,096,400 |

### The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

### Naval.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which sailed from Norfolk on the 11th of December, 1857, for China, was at Port Louis, Isle of France, on the 27th of March; officers and crew all well. The *Powhatan* landed ex President PIERCE and wife at Madeira, after a pleasant passage of 16 days. They ran short of coal between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, steaming against strong southeast tracks and were obliged to beat 500 miles. At Cape Town they found 800 tons of coal, and sailed again, reaching Port Louis in 15 days. She would sail for Singapore and Hong Kong on the 2d of April, and expected to reach the latter place by the middle of May. More than one hundred sail of vessels were anchored at Port Louis, loading sugar for Cape of Good Hope, England, France, and Australia. The crop promised to yield 120,000 tons, 15,000 tons more than last year. Every attention was paid to the ship and her officers.

MR. FREDERICK LOBA.—The St. Louis papers are down upon FRED LOBA as a spy of BRIGHAM YOUNG. They will find themselves in error, unless we are greviously mistaken. If he be not truthful, if his representations do not turn out to be correct, we will acknowledge ourselves most grossly taken in. Our surmise is, that BRIGHAM YOUNG, knowing that he had escaped, embraced the opportunity (which he could easily do) of crushing him, by causing him to be reported as a spy. But very soon we shall get at the truth, and know who and what FRED LOBA is.—*Leavenworth Times.*

HERBERT'S FUNERAL.—A number of gentlemen representing the Episcopal Church, and others, who feel aggrieved by the want of a proper ceremony at the funeral of the late Mr. HERBERT, are preparing a testimonial, we understand, to testify their gratitude for the promptness with which the Rev. Mr SHERMAN responded to their wishes to perform such a service as would express their sentiments of propriety and religion, and yet not conflict with the spirit of the rules of his Church.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

## THE UTAH NEWS.

### Further and Interesting Details of Recent Movements.

By private letters received from the army at Fort Bridger we receive some items of information, in addition to those we have published from our correspondents now with the Army of Utah.

Gov. CUMMING left Bridger on Monday, the 5th of April, for Great Salt Lake City, with the expectation of returning on the 19th. He was accompanied only by Col. KANE, two servants and two teamsters, depending on his escort from the Mormons when he had passed the advanced pickets of the expedition. It was rumored in the camp that the Governor was to have the opportunity afforded him of addressing the Mormons, on the Sunday following, from all parts of the Territory, as they were to be congregated on that occasion to hear him, and decide whether they would continue their course of opposition to the officers of the Government, under the Governorship of BRIGHAM YOUNG, or accept him, without bloodshed, for their Governor, under certain conditions. Nothing definite was known of what those conditions were—but rumor had it that the Governor would propose the entry of the Federal officers and induction into office; the army to enter the valley, but to leave before Winter. Or the other version, that the Federal officers were to enter the city and upon the discharge of their duties; as much of the army to go in with them as would be necessary to the establishment of a military fort, and the remainder to go elsewhere as directed. Such were the rumors after the visit of Col. KANE. The Mormons thus consenting to admit into their city whatever portion of the military as might be necessary to aid in carrying out any investigation that Government might see proper to appoint.

General JOHNSTON purposes carrying out his own plans, and intends to march for Salt Lake City about the beginning of June. By that time he will be reinforced by Colonel HOFFMAN and Captain MARCY. The Colonel would add to General JOHNSTON's command twenty officers, five hundred and fourteen men, one hundred and sixty-six horses, with one hundred and seventy-six mule teams, one hundred ox teams, with between two and three months' supplies for Colonel JOHNSTON's whole command. Accompanying these troops and provisions will be also the ordinary number of teamsters, herdsmen, &c., armed likewise for defence.

Captain MARCY would arrive there, accompanied by Colonel LORING—who was at last advices following the Captain to provide him an escort—with five officers, one hundred and ninety-four men.

With that portion of the reinforcements, it is certain that General JOHNSTON will march at the time stated into Salt Lake City, as he is determined that not words but acts of submission only can be accepted from the Mormons.

It is rumored in the camp, but not yet confirmed by travelers, that the Mormons had destroyed the bridge over the Sweet-water, near Independence Rock, and the other bridge over the north fork of Platte River, 100 miles west of Laramie. The destruction of the latter would not be considered any great obstacle to the progress of reinforcements or the passage of supplies, as the Government ferry at Laramie would supply its place; but during high-water the passage of the Sweet-water would be attended with considerable difficulty. The last mail from the States was only saved from falling into the hands of the Mormons by the presence of the dragoon escort and the "Wind River party."

The Mormon women and children are reported traveling south, huddled together like so much cattle in open wagons. The sermons in the City are said to be furious against the Government. BRIGHAM has preached in such a style of the President and ex-Senator BRIGHT that it could not be published.

The army is satisfied that the present move, through Col. KANE, is merely to obtain time and throw all operations late in the season, till it becomes impracticable, and in the course of time feelings in the States might favor the withdrawal of the army altogether.

It is said that BRIGHAM is trying to sow dissension between Governor CUMMING and Gen. JOHNSTON.

### A Little Later from Utah—Arrival of Col. Kane at Fort Leavenworth.

*From the St. Louis Republican, 20th.*

Mr. ABEL GILBERT, of Weston, Mo., arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Sunday last accompanied by Col. T. L. KANE, whose visit to Great Salt Lake City, by way of the Pacific, his interview with Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his subsequent appearance at Camp Scott, has already been chronicled. Col. KANE has not yet reported himself here, but the officers of the *Dickey* state that they represent that the Mormons were dispersing from Salt Lake City, and going into the country.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had abdicated the Gubernatorial chair.

Gov. CUMMING was met, when thirty miles from Great Salt Lake City, by a deputation of Mormons and others, who escorted him to the city, where preparations were made to give him a grand reception as Governor of the Territory.

Mr. GILBERT came direct from Great Salt Lake City.

Gov. DENVER was at Leavenworth City, and reported things at Fort Scott as in a more quiet state.

The telegraph dispatch announcing the death of Gen. LARIMER, of Pittsburg, by the explosion of a cannon at Leavenworth, is pronounced a hoax.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

### Proprietor of a "Fence" in a Tight Place—Woman's Revenge, and a Model Ex-Policeman.

An examination was entered upon yesterday before Justice WELSH, in the case of Moses Enrick, proprietor of a noted "fence" establishment at No. 139 White-street, who was arrested a few days since on a charge of receiving $1,800 worth of dry goods, alleged to be the proceeds of a burglary committed upon the store of Mr. Charles H. Hasbrouck, of Newburg. The parties committing the burglary proved to be Wellington Carpenter, Thomas Dowing, Wm. P. Valentine, and David Crawford, who were subsequently detected in a burglary at New-London, Conn., and sent to the Connecticut State Prison, where they are at the present time.

Mrs. Carpenter, wife of one of the convicted burglars, is the principal witness in the charge against Enrick. She states that Ehrick arranged with her husband and his accomplices about the commission of the burglary at Newburg, and that he hired a boat in advance for the purpose of conveying the plunder to this City. She learned this fact by overhearing the conversation between them at her house. After the stolen goods were brought to her husband's house, Ehrick, she stated, called to see them and agreed to pay $560 for them, half of which sum he paid at the time, and then had the goods removed to his place in White-street. Subsequent to the arrest of Mr. Carpenter and those associated with him in the New-London burglary, Mrs. Carpenter states that she called upon Ehrick and requested him to get her husband out of jail. Ehrick at once promised to give her $500, with which to procure the required bail, and also said he would defray the expenses of her *accouchement*, which she shortly expected, if she would make an affidavit that she had never, to her knowledge, received any of the goods stolen at Newburg. Influenced by these promises, Mrs. Carpenter went to Ex-Judge Beebe's office and made an affidavit as stipulated, but, upon her applying to Mr. Ehrick to fulfill his part of the agreement, the latter treated her with utter contempt. [illegible] Indignant at this treatment Mrs. Carpenter at once informed Mr. Hasbrouck of the parties who had robbed his store, at the same time telling him that the goods were in the possession of Mr. Enrick; following which Mr. Hasbrouck preferred a complaint against Mr. Ehrick, charging him with feloniously receiving stolen goods. In the course of her testimony Mrs. Carpenter implicated Christopher Hogan, an ex-policeman, and a noted pimp, whom she is only able to designate by the name of "Charley," as having been engaged in extorting hush-money from Mr Ehrick. [illegible] ties first obtained from her the information against Ehrick, and for this piece of liberality on her part, [illegible] the money which Enrick reluctantly paid over to them. The further investigation [illegible]

ALLEGED SWINDLING CITY EXPRESS POST.—Jacob T. Smith, the alleged proprietor of "Smith's City Express Post," was arrested yesterday on a charge of opening letters intrusted to his post for delivery, and appropriating money and other valuable contents contained in them to his own use. Numerous complaints having been made at the Police Headquarters of a failure in letters reaching parties to whom they were addressed through this medium, Deputy Superintendent Carpenter instructed Officer Devoe to investigate the case. The officer inclosed a $10 bill in a letter, addressed to a person out of town, and dropped it in one of Smith's Express boxes, at the same time arranging to have it detained at the General Post-Office should it reach there. The letter failed, however, to reach either the Post-Office or the person to whom it was addressed. The officer at once took measures to arrest Smith, but on inquiring at his residence, No. 198 Green-street, was told that he was not at home. Mr. Devoe thought he would take a look for himself, and on searching the house found him secreted in a closet. A large number of letters was found in the house, addressed to different parties in and out of the City, which had been opened. Smith has had his so-called Express in operation a considerable time, and has over 500 boxes scattered throughout the City.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—Mr. Constantine Souvain, of Mobile, arrived in this City yesterday morning, on his way to Europe. He was induced by one James Carrell, *alias* "Boatman Jim," to go to an office, corner of Chambers and West streets, where a passage ticket for the steamship *John Bright*, for Havre, was sold him, for which he was charged $15 more than the regular price. "Boatman Jim" then took him out in a row boat in the East River to await the *John Bright*, a packet-ship for Liverpool, for it was in this vessel in reality that his ticket secured a passage. Officer Walsh, of the Fourth Precinct, at this juncture heard of the affair, procured a boat, and went after them. "Boatman Jim" perceiving that he was pursued, landed his passenger and escaped. The officer took Souvain and the proprietor of the ticket-office before the Mayor. The ticket-swindler refunded the money and was discharged.

# THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

## The Machinery for Laying the Cable—Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Your London namesake informed its readers, some three weeks ago, that, "As far as the paying-out machinery is concerned, all that mechanical skill can effect, in aid of the great undertaking, has been accomplished," this favorable view of the subject being based on the assumed infallibility of APPOLD'S self-regulating brake. Unfortunately for the success of the great enterprise, the resources of mechanical skill have not been exhausted, and, more unfortunately still, the main difficulty—the sole cause of the failure of the first expedition—has not been grappled with.

Mr. APPOLD'S ingenious contrivance for regulating and releasing the pressure of the brakes, in no manner removes the dangers attending the irregular, jerking motion of the paying-out machinery produced by the rising and falling of the stern in a heavy sea. It will be obvious to the most ordinary understanding, that the release of the brakes will not prevent the paying-out machinery from being jerked suddenly into rapid motion on the rising of the stern. The strain produced by this cause cannot be diminished at all, and is utterly beyond the control of the mechanical devices which, it appears, inspire so much confidence in the success of the second telegraphic expedition. The intensity of the strain here alluded to cannot, it is true, be determined with perfect accuracy, since only one of the elements, the quantity and distribution of matter in the paying-out machine, is known—yet we can estimate with sufficient precision the time during which, under certain circumstances, the machinery must attain a given speed on the cable part. Unfortunately, the result of this approximate determination of the strain indicates an intensity which, added to the friction of the machine and the resistance of the brakes necessary to regulate the running out of the cable, will be found quite too near the ultimate strength of the wire to justify the attempting its submersion without adopting other and better means than those devised. The expedient of placing a person to watch the motion of the vessel and the index of strain, will prove practically of little utility, for the indication of excessive strain and the parting of the wire will be simultaneous—there is not sufficient time to release the brakes even under the absurd supposition of unfailing attention and infallible judgment on the part of the person in charge of the release-gear. But the irregular speed of the paying-out machinery will be attended with other evil consequences. The rapid motion of the machinery produced by the sudden rising of the stern, together with the intended release of the brakes, will cause the cable to be paid out too fast during a certain period of the settling of the stern. The excess of wire thus launched into the sea will, to say nothing of waste, be productive of an irregular distribution at the bottom. Undulating motion and surging of the wire in its descent will inevitably follow, nor is a hitch with its fatal attendants altogether an improbable consequence of this fitful process of paying out the cable.

The imperfections of the proposed system thus briefly adverted to, point to certain conditions which must be complied with in order to insure successful submersion under *all* circumstances. It need not be urged that unless the machinery is so contrived that the paying out can be performed as safely in case of heavy sea and swell, as in smooth water, the Directors of the undertaking are not justified in making the attempt. The first of these conditions, then, is, that the wire should enter the water at a uniform speed, however much the stern of the ship may rise and fall; this speed to be somewhat more than the progress of the ship.

The second condition is, that the paying-out machinery should move with a uniform velocity, changing only with the change of the rate of the ship.

The experienced mechanician will at once suggest various modes of fulfilling these conditions, the most obvious one being that of passing the cable from the paying-out machine, over a large sheave placed forward of the machine in the ship, and thence to the stern. The axis of this sheave to be supported by bearings sliding on horizontal guides, and poised by an elastic force—air or steam—equal to the strain which the cable has been proved capable of sustaining without danger. Any one of ordinary practical knowledge, will see that during the moving of the ship's stern, the proposed sheave will advance towards the stern, and that during the succeeding settling of the stern, it will be drawn forward in the ship. Thus it will keep up a reciprocating movement, regulated by the rise and fall of the stern, giving out and taking in cable from the paying-out machine, which all the while moves at a uniform speed. Should there not be room in the ships for the proposed horizontal movement, the cable may be passed upwards, over a sheave poised from above, and then down again. In fact, it may, under appropriate modifications, be conducted in any direction, provided the action of the poised sheave be interposed between the paying-out machine and the exit of the cable at the stern.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will do well to reflect on the result which may attend the palpable imperfections of the intended mode of paying out the cable. Better far to delay the expedition for a month, than to set out with means which, in case of stormy weather, are nearly certain to defeat the great enterprise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May, 24, 1858.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

SHIPMENT OF THE CABLE NEARLY COMPLETED—EXPERIMENTS—THE APPROACHING TRIAL-TRIP—OPINIONS OF THE FIRST HYDROGRAPHER TO THE FRENCH NAVY, &C.

*From the London Times, May 11.*

All the wire of the Atlantic telegraph is out of the tanks at Keyham. After the *Niagara* has received 142 miles from the steam-vessel *Adonis*, which arrived from the Thames on Saturday, and 40 miles now in course of completion at the manufactory, her portion will be on board. The paying-out machinery is expected at Plymouth in a few days. It is intended to move the *Niagara* from the floating to the outer basin to-day, and into Hamoaze on Thursday. From the position of her engines, just abaft the mainmast, and of her boilers, which extend forward, her accommodation for the wire is not so capacious in any one place as that on board the *Agamemnon*, where the great bulk is in the mainhold. The *Agamemnon* has been removed to the southern part of the tidal basin, to receive from the *Adonis* her paying-out apparatus, and 167 miles of wire, which, with 50 at the manufactory, completes her portion, 1,501 miles, the frigate's being 1,511—total, 3,012, for a calculated distance from Ireland to Newfoundland, of 1,634½ nautical, or 1,895 statute miles, showing a surplus of more than 50 per cent. The shore end at Valentia is already down; the shore end at Newfoundland will be laid by a small steamer. The Niagara takes the western portion of the line, and as she will probably have headwinds, and may encounter fogs near Newfoundland, the place of junction will be 50 miles to the westward of a point on the route equidistant from both continents. From Newfoundland there is telegraphic communication with New-Orleans, distant 3,710 miles, following the course of the wire, and when the Atlantic cable is laid, direct communication can be obtained with Constantinople, thus uniting the four continents.

It is calculated that a message leaving the Turkish capital at 2 o'clock, say on Monday afternoon, will reach New-Orleans at 6 o'clock the same evening. The first message from Constantinople direct left on Sunday evening, May 2, at 11:45, and arrived in London at 8:57 in the evening of the same day, London time, beating the sun nearly three hours. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise will probably take place on the 25th inst. Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the company's electrician, proposes to use on board each ship a battery which shall be so arranged as to throw a current constantly into the wire, and thus keep it what is termed "permanently charged" by "current equilibrium." By this means either vessel will, it is expected, be able to ascertain at any time if the wire is receiving a current from the other without waiting for a definite signal. When the wire is completely established the current to be employed will be thus produced by induction coils (WHITEHOUSE'S patent) which is said to have more than double that by voltaic power.

*From Galignani's Messenger.*

The time for recommencing the operation of sinking a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic being now close at hand, a few remarks on the subject, which we glean from a pamphlet just published, *The Elements de Télégraphie Sous-Marine*, are not without interest. The author, M. A. DELAMARCHE, is the first hydrographer to the French navy, and has had the advantage of being practically engaged in an operation of the kind alluded to, of no inconsiderable magnitude, viz., the laying of the cable between Sardinia and Algeria, to which he cursorily alludes in his work, pointing out the causes which rendered it abortive, namely, the violent swaying of the cable, and its meeting with submarine peaks. Mr. DELAMARCHE, in alluding to the well-known fact that a minute portion of time is lost in transmitting a dispatch through a submarine cable, while in the case of wires in the open air the transmission is instantaneous, explains it by remarking that the atmosphere, being a bad conductor of electricity, opposes itself to the dispersion of the fluid, while sea-water, being charged with salt, and therefore a good conductor, tends to favor the dispersion, so that the whole system is in point of fact reduced to the principle of a Leyden phial. Now, the submarine cables as yet laid down, are of no very considerable length, so that the time lost in transmission is not more than about one-tenth of a second. But if we consider a cable of 4,000 kilometres, like the Atlantic one, or even 1,000 kilometres, like that to Algeria, we cannot but be struck with the surface of such an immense Leyden jar, and with the effects which may be produced by the electric current and the apparatuses; and on this point we are utterly in the dark, not having any experience to guide us. Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who is confident that the laying down of the Atlantic cable will be crowned with success, has experimented on a submarine cable of 209 kilometres, and a subterranean one of the same length, and has found one-fourth of a second's difference against the former. Now, if the loss of time be proportionate to the length, the total will undoubtedly be small; but will not the loss of time increase in a much larger ratio than the length? This is the question M. DELAMARCHE asks, and not without reason; and this, it must be confessed, is the most knotty point of the problem. Another difficulty is, the diameter of the cable. If the wires inside be too thick, the advantage to be derived from their strength will be counterbalanced by their want of suppleness; if too thin, the latter quality will be coupled with a want of sufficient strength to support the weight of the cable; and as the Atlantic presents depths of 5,000 metres, the wires will in such cases have to support 3,816 kilogrammes at the lowest estimation, the loss of weight in the water being taken into account. The author therefore recommends that the wires be strong enough to resist a strain of double that weight and no more. In speaking of the paying out of the cable last year, M. DELAMARCHE condemns the plan ultimately followed, viz: of commencing from the Irish coast, while it had previously been agreed upon to commence from the middle of the route, and to go on paying out simultaneously, one vessel steering eastward, and the other westward. This the author, with very plausible arguments, recommends as the best and easiest plan. The pamphlet is necessarily too full of technicalities and mathematical calculations for us to enter further into the subject.

# THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

## General Temper of the Convention—Disunion at the South—Policy of Expansion.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

The most prominent characteristic of the late Southern Commercial Convention was, perhaps, the strong disunion sentiment which pervaded it. During the five days which it occupied, not a sentiment or expression did I hear applauded, save a disunion sentiment. This feature is more striking in view of the high order of intelligence and ability which it combined. Still, I might say that these features are not incompatible; for, assuming, as a general thing, that men of ability are ambitious and aspiring, it is but natural that they should lay hold of the best expedient to accomplish their ends, "Disunion" is a pretty safe hobby to ride upon, at least in particular localities. It may suit very well to secure a place in the Legislature of particular States, but that is the utmost scope of its availability. It is a doubtful agency to secure Federal honors.

There is one feature in these conventions which satisfies me that they do not reflect the popular sentiment, and that is the monotonous character of their composition. From their inception down to the present time they are made up of almost the same elements. I have recognized at the last Convention almost the same class of men who attended the Memphis and Charleston Conventions several years ago, and their attendance at all the intervening assemblages of this character has been uniform and unfailing. The only marked change I have observed in the late Convention is the falling off in numbers, the class of men who continue to attend being almost the same I had seen in the palmier days of these now almost-defunct Conventions. I take it, therefore, that these men constitute the main forces of the disunionists in their respective localities, and being distinguished for their overweening disunion predilections, they are chosen as delegates to act in this congenial sphere. There is evidently not enough of this class of men to admit of rotation in the selection, and hence this monotony in the character and caste of the elements which compose these Conventions.

The Southern people deduce from the result of the recent hard-fought battle about Kansas, that but little or no chance remains for the admission of any new Slave States out of the existing Territories. Their aim will, therefore, be expansion southward. To accomplish this, they discover very feasible grounds of hope in the distracted condition of Mexico and Central America, and the conceded destiny which holds the annexation of Cuba in prospect. It is the hope of expansion which the proximate position of these countries, as well as their distracted condition, furnishes, that keeps in comparative check the discontent which would otherwise exist, at the growing political preponderance of the North. It is that, too, which confines the disunion sentiment reflected at the last Convention, within its present circumscribed limits, for I verily believe that, without such a hope, disunion would be inevitable.

And the realization of this hope would, in my opinion, allay any existing discontent in the South. Strong Union feelings would supplant the prevailing sentiments of disunion wherever they exist. Any new Territory acquired, would have its enhancement in the perpetuation of the Union under the wholesome operation of our reciprocal commercial system, and the collateral advantages and facilities of production on the one side, and manufactures and commerce on the other. There is no doubt but that these hopes and considerations tend more to preserve the Union-loving spirit which generally exists at the South, than any other cause, within my comprehension at least. Of the extent of the prevailing union-sentiment in the South, probably the character of the Southern Senators in Congress is the most faithful index. They are, in a condensed form, a true embodiment of the feelings of the people, and these feelings, as you see them reflected, are, as a general thing, union and conservative. As to Southern Commercial Conventions, I believe I have stated enough to show that they are cut out and packed to suit the market. Were they to continue for twenty years hence, you would have the same class of men attending them, as many of them at least as would be on the land of the living at that time. Yellow Jack is rife in some parts of the South, and wives are rapidly made widows. *Apropos* of widows, why is it I notice so few of them now-a-days? It is surely not because they are not rapidly created; it is, doubtless, because they readily doff that repulsive emblem of widowhood, "black," and try their luck again. Were I married I would live while I could. The every-day scenes around him, must bring to the heart of a dying husband some bitter contemplations.

My stay in this town so long after the Convention, is owing to the fact that Sunday is near at hand, and as I would have to lay over on that day at some point in the route less agreeable to me, probably, than this, I have deemed it better to wait over that I may go through without stopping. Moreover, my landlord, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, is a good fellow, and under his care I am certain to be treated well. Just imagine what his sound judgment and discernment is, when, doubtless seeing that I felt a little impatient to get away because of a too rapid decline in my funds under the hard pressure of the past 12 or 14 days, he frankly avowed to me that my face was good for a month's board. (I wore a broad-brimmed hat.) It was a compliment paid, I dare say, to no other individual attending that Convention. But I will not avail myself of this kind offer, as I am somewhat anxious to get away from the heat.

A good many of the delegates contemplated a trip to New-Orleans, but owing to the heat, which is peculiarly oppressive on board a steamer on the Alabama River, hemmed in as it is by high cliffs on either side, they have abandoned that purpose. It would be a very agreeable trip under other circumstances.

### Rights of Witnesses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The most infrequent attendant upon our Courts cannot have failed to notice that there are *wrongs* of witnesses which require to be redressed. And your advocacy of their rights will be most gratefully recognized by this much-abused class of our fellow-citizens. It is often a great hardship that a man must be obliged to leave his business and attend, day after day, the slow progress of some long cause under penalty of an attachment and fine, if he fail to appear when called.

All this is bad enough; but to be subject to the insufferable badgering of lawyers, some of whom exult in their impudence, because they can safely indulge it, is to a sensitive man the extreme of torture.

But query? Do not editors of newspapers sometime fall into the same error, but with greatly aggravated effect, as the sphere of their influence is wider than a Court-room, in their comments upon the conduct, the appearance or testimony of witnesses? Which do you suppose the witnesses in your late "Lager-Bier" case would prefer: to submit to any degree of scurrility from scurrilous lawyers, or to be gibbetted, as you have done them, for the entertainment and contempt of your ever-so-many readers? And that is a *very* moderate illustration of editorial license. Is there not something in this worthy of *your* consideration? Please consider it, and then resume the topic of the rights of

WITNESSES.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

## Movements of Liquor-Dealers—Col. Lincoln—The Turks—Reopening of the Boston Theatre—Tuckerman's Egotism—Mr. Sumner—Mr. Herbert, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

BOSTON, Monday, May 24, 1858.

Several hundred of our liquor-dealers had a meeting on the evening of the 20th, and talked strongly about Judge SHAW's decision. They mean to carry up the matter to the federal tribunals, and, failing there, to resort to the ballot-box. At the polls they will be most tremendously "licked." They acted so foolishly after the law of 1852 was passed, that no political party, as such, has any sympathy with them; while the Republicans, or whatever may be the name of the dominant faction, are in just as much terror of the extreme temperance men as were the coalitionists of '52-3. The most interesting fact that came out was, that three of our leading lawyers were paid $1,000 each to lay out the Maine law "a cold corpse," and yet it is hot and lively as it was on the day when it started, a full grown monster, from the head of NEAL DOW. So far are the liquor-dealers from gaining ground, that even in Boston there is now little difficulty in polishing them off for the house of correction. One of them, as respectable a man as you generally find, and who keeps a saloon in the National Theatre building, has just been sentenced to one hundred and forty-odd days in that institution, but has appealed. The dealers will find plenty of persons to take their money, as they have heretofore, but no party to afford them relief. Never were a set of men more completely plucked, not even our tariffites, as they were, by men who all but laughed in their faces as they picked their pockets.

Col. LINCOLN, of whom Mr. WEED says he received money, is one of the old Whig leaders, though yet quite a young man, and now is prominent among the Republican chiefs. He is thoroughly honorable, and any payment he may have made must have been for legitimate expenditures. No one, I take it, is such a fool as to suppose that elections are carried on gratuitously; and the party which pays its bills promptly is entitled to praise, and not obnoxious to censure.

Our Turkish guests have been having a good time, which is not yet concluded. They are to make an excursion down the harbor on the 26th, and they will find it not quite so nice an affair as "floating on the Bosphorus," nor is Hull much superior to the Valley of the Sweet Waters. Probably they will visit some of our Anniversary meetings, where they will see some funny exhibitions of human nature as modified by Christian institutions.

Mrs. GARDNER, who was charged with spicing her husband's broth with the manna of St. Nicholas de Bari, at Hingham, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, which entitles her to become a life member of the granite institution at Charleston, unless the verdict should be set aside. This verdict is due to the change in the law made last Winter, for no jury could have been arrayed in Massachusetts that would have found a woman guilty of murder, so long as she might have been hanged under its finding; and in this case, as the law stood, there was no medium,—it must have been willful murder, with the gallows at the end of the vista, or "not guilty." Mr. PHILLIPS, our new Attorney-General, conducted the case for the government with much skill, and did justice to the popular choice. His predecessor was very mad when the jury would not agree on the occasion of the first trial of Mrs. GARDNER, and perhaps he'll be more mad than ever now that they have agreed.

Mr. EVERETT's course, in apologizing for his conduct on the occasion of the Brooks outrage, has vexed his friends. It is bad enough to play a foolish part under the pressure of circumstances; but Mr. EVERETT has not even the excuse of having been pressed by any circumstances that a man of ordinary nerve would have allowed to disturb his thoughts—much less to govern his action. The truth is, Mr. EVERETT is singularly deficient in courage; and when a man lacks courage, the exhibition of his weakness is proportioned to the extent of his talents and the loftiness of his position. Mr. EVERETT's talents are great, and his position is a high one. The Roman proverb tells us that there is no one so cruel as a victorious coward. Substitute foolish for cruel, and you have Mr. EVERETT's case exactly. He has achieved an immense reputation, and is perpetually doing something to show how small a soul can be coupled with great intellect. This is said to be consoling to dull people, as establishing what philosophers call the law of compensation; but it is consolation of the most pitiful kind.

Young Mr. THAYER, who died so suddenly, was, or would have been if he had lived a short time longer, the richest man in Massachusetts. He had two millions from his father, a very good sum, as Lord ERSKINE said of a much smaller one, to begin the next world with. Had he lived, he would have had almost as much more from his grandfather, old EBEN FRANCIS, who is very wealthy, and from whom he was named. He would have had nearly, if not quite, four millions; a fortune that would be deemed something more than respectable even in England, and colossal in almost any other country. He was a man to add to, rather than subtract from, the huge pile of his possessions, passing for penurious, which, however, may only mean that he was prudent, as young people are apt to consider even moderation in one of their rich associates a form of "stinginess." Besides, a very wealthy young man may be so appalled by the extent of his means as not to be able to commence dissipating them. The fortune descends to the deceased's brother, Mr. NATHANIEL THAYER. The father died but a few months ago, leaving a young widow, his second wife, daughter of FRANCIS GRANGER, and an infant daughter, who will be a great heiress twenty years hence.

The Boston Theatre will be opened next Monday night, by Mr. JARRETT, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN's agent. CHARLOTTE is called "The Boston Girl," and may now be looked upon as grown up: and she is to be aided by Mr. DAVENPORT, who is "The Boston Boy." They are probably anxious to see whether actors are as unlucky as prophets, who have not much honor where they were born.

TUCKERMAN's elasticity under the apparent certainty of enforced retirement until he shall have reached his grand climateric, is said to be based on his belief that he will be pardoned by the next Administration, which he supposes will be Republican. This, probably, is meant as a joke, but it would be just like his impudence if it were true. What upholds him is his egotism, which renders it impossible for him to believe that he can be kept in prison, just as it made it impossible for him to believe he would be convicted. It is understood that he was told that, if he would plead guilty, he would not be sentenced to more than eight years' imprisonment, and that exertions would be made to have his employment such as should be agreeable to him, while useful to the public. But to this he would not listen, probably expecting an acquittal, a service of plate and a pension. It is asserted that he has not been written to or visited by any of his relatives since the mail robbery was known. In this they have acted with perfect propriety.

Mr. SUMNER's departure for Europe is thought by politicians to settle the question whether we shall not have to give him a successor at the next meeting of our Legislature. It is argued that if two years time have not so far restored his health as to enable him to take even a formal part in the business of the Senate, it is not likely that he will soon be in a condition to appear effectively in that body, where the fighting is sure to be more desperate than ever during the Presidential fight that will open with the meeting of the next Congress. He is too conscientious a man to hold office if he shall come to the conclusion that he cannot properly discharge its duties. His withdrawal, or the general belief that he meant to withdraw, would have no unimportant effect on our next State election, the first movements in which will be had in a few weeks. It is, however, a pity, that he could not have left the country under circumstances less snobbish in their character, for he actually refused I am informed, to allow his letter to "The People of Massachusetts" to be telegraphed to one of the Boston papers, which applied for it, and which had a right to it, seeing that he is a Massachusetts Senator.

Colonel SCHOULER, of the *Atlas and Bee*, pointedly denies that Mr. DEXTER wrote the article against the 7th of March speech of Mr. WEBSTER, which appeared in the old *Atlas*, and is generally held to have been the occasion of the defeat of the Whigs in 1850, a defeat that was the precursor of dissolution. My informant was so positive on the point, that I thought there could be no mistake in the matter, but as Col. SCHOULER claims the authorship of the article, there is nothing more to be said about it.

Poor HENRY HERBERT's sad fate has caused much regret among his many admirers here, some of whom were also his warm personal friends. His writings were popular with the best class of our readers, and we knew little of the defects of his character, which, after all, I presume, were not greater than many other men who have died at advanced ages, and in the enjoyment of general esteem. His *Cromwell* is one of the best of the order of works to which it belongs, and gave promise of better things than he afterward wrote. It will live, which will not be the case with his writings on Roman subjects, in some of which he fell into singular errors. His admiration of the wolves of Italy probably had something to do with his ending his life "after the high Roman fashion." Our papers have, generally, complied with his last request, and said little of him. THYME.

### Arizona—Condition of the Country—Absolute Necessity of Government Action.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your Washington dispatch of 20th inst., and published in the TIMES of 21st inst., has the following:

"A letter received by Major MCCARTY, Delegate from Arizona, from Mesilla, April 21, says that great excitement exists there in consequence of a party of thirty-five Mesilla volunteers, who pursued a band of marauding Indians, and killed seven of them in sight of Fort Thorne, being captured by Lieut. WOOD, in command of that post, and all imprisoned. A writ of *habeas corpus* for their release was issued by the County Judge, but Lieut. WOOD refused to obey it, and a party had gone to Albuquerque, two hundred miles, to procure a writ from Judge BENEDICT. MCCARTY is requested to lay the affair before the Secretary of War, and also to ask for an additional mounted force to protect the inhabitants from the Indians."

This affords an opportunity to touch upon the remarkable state of affairs existing in Arizona and New-Mexico. The citizens of Arizona recently dispatched a special agent to Washington, whose mission was to bring to the notice of the Government the distressed condition of the people and obtain relief.

The following is an extract from the memorial and petition brought on by the aforesaid agent:

"*But we live, in fact, under a degrading, disgraceful, ruinous military despotism*, which has its origin and holds its seat of power in Santa Fé, New-Mexico. There, amid drunkenness and debauchery, rests the power that at the present moment controls the destiny of Arizona. Under the corrupt and imbecile military system that exists in New-Mexico, hordes of wolfish Apaches, who are rationed by United States Indian Agents on the Rio Grande, and allowed to purchase arms and amunition, are suffered to roam without the district in which they are rationed, attack emigrant trains, kill, ravish and destroy, rob and murder citizens occupied in peaceful pursuits, and then return within said limits to barter and trade with their ill-gotten booty.

Under this infamous system, many of your memorialists have been brought to distress and poverty. Under this infamous system the Territory is becoming depopulated. Under this system, so disgraceful, the nation on our southern border with whom we now have considerable intercourse, and who have never enjoyed our highest respect or admiration, retort upon us with stinging effect. They deride our weakness with the Indians and sneer at our financial management. Under this unpatriotic, demoralizing system, our children are growing up under a baneful exposition of American institutions and the principle of liberty, and as a people, we, with one voice, cry out for relief.

With the knowledge that the evils of the military system in New-Mexico, under which we are being ruined, are deep-seated, that it has been wholly ineffectual in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, and with the abiding conviction that Arizona Territory cannot be inhabited under the present system, your petitioners pray most urgently that the military department of New-Mexico may at once be broken up; and as the results of stationing troops at Fort Buchanan are *no protection and no pay*, your petitioners pray that they may be removed.

In lieu thereof, that we may have protection and prosperity, and in obedience to the light of all past experience, now too strong to be disregarded, your petitioners pray that *volunteer companies of rangers* may be raised to serve under the authority, and in the pay of the United States, amenable to such laws and regulations as in the wisdom of Congress seems best."

This is strong language, *but it is all true.* It only needs a thorough investigation to cause an immediate breaking up or reorganization of the present disgraceful system that exists in New-Mexico. This investigation the citizens of Arizona *demand.* They are prepared to prove everything. They are prepared to show that under this system New-Mexico never has and never will be Americanized, and that Arizona cannot be inhabited. They are prepared to show that several millions of dollars are expended yearly to support a system that no decent Government ought to tolerate for one moment. They are *determined* not to let the matter rest until the system is broken up, and therefore they take every opportunity to bring the matter before the public. One great reason why the evil has become so monstrous is, that there has been no independent Press in that benighted region. A press is now being forwarded, and the weekly record of murders, robberies, and the general evil results of this New-Mexican system will break it down in less than six months. And they have little hope of accomplishing much until the press is put into operation.

The citizens of Arizona wish it distinctly understood that the movement they are making is not against the United States Army. They conceive that the regular army is educated and equipped for an entirely different system of warfare and military tactics than the necessities of Arizona and New-Mexico require. They conceive the difficulty to be organic, that West Point science, displayed through Dutch and Irish soldiers, soggy with pork and whisky, never can catch Apache Indians.

A large portion of the junior officers stationed in New-Mexico are as much disgusted with the present state of affairs as the citizens, and are not satisfied with the inglorious, inactive service to which they are held.

Petition after petition and statement after statement have, during previous Administrations, been forwarded to Government by citizens of New-Mexico, but from some cause or other they never saw the light. CALEB SHERMAN, Collector of El Paso District, had an important correspondence with Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE in relation to the wrong doing of the New-Mexican Department. Mr. SHERMAN says that Mr. GUTHRIE went to Mr. Secretary JEFFERSON DAVIS to redress the abuses, &c., and that some sharp talk took place between them because Mr. Secretary DAVIS would put those communications of Mr. SHERMAN's under his foot and do nothing. This was supposed to be on account of the strong *esprit du corps* which it is well known Mr. DAVIS entertains. But several citizens in Arizona have come to the conclusion that they will not sacrifice their lives and interests to gratify the *esprit du corps* of any official.

In corroboration of what has been said upon this matter, the writer has only to refer Members of Congress and the officials in Washington to Mr. SHERMAN's correspondence with Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE, on file in the Treasury Department. The special agent sent on by the citizens of Arizona has had interviews with the present Secretary of War, JOHN B. FLOYD, who seems disposed to obtain a thorough insight into the true state of affairs, and do what the exigencies of the case require.

But the Government must move in the matter with more promptitude and energy than it manifests at present, in order to put a stop to such deplorable occurrences as that related in a letter to Mr. MCCARTY.

This affair affords a good exposition of the system. Fort Thorne is forty miles above Mesilla, on the Rio Grande. At the former place is an Indian agency, where the Apache Indians are rationed by the United States Indian Agent, and allowed to purchase all they are able in the way of supplies, arms and ammunition. These same Indians go down to Mesilla, murder and rob, and return to the Fort Thorne district and dispose of stock thus stolen from Mesilla; and all this is done under the shadow of the forts and Indian agency. When this becomes unbearable, volunteers from Mesilla pursue the Indians, overtake and kill them, and retake their stock. For this they are captured and imprisoned by the very troops whose duty it is to do what their own inability forced the volunteers to accomplish. ARIZONA.

### The City Inspector's Department.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reply to the kind remarks of this day in the TIMES, I would say in relation to "the incumbrances which the City Inspector has permitted to cluster on the sidewalk around the Market"—that is, Fulton Market—*no stand or shed has been so erected in a period of five years*—so I am informed. Some of those who occupy such stands have done so for over twenty years past. Certainly no such stand or shed has been erected, or travel become obstructed from any act since the amended Charter became of effect, May 1, 1857, by which the "inspection, regulation, and management of the public markets" came under the jurisdiction of the City Inspector. The collection of market rents and fees, both at Washington and Fulton Markets, has been made by the former clerks, who, having been removed by me as clerks, have been retained by Mr. FLAGG as "Collectors of Market rents and fees." I do not desire such collection to be made by the officers of this department, but will maintain the lawful rights of the department in every respect, otherwise, pertaining to the "inspection, *regulation* and *management*"—both these last words, as well as the first, having a legal signification conferring certain rights and duties.

If any abuses have existed heretofore in the management of the Markets, I am not responsible for the actions of others, and am endeavoring to correct those which come to my knowledge, in order to secure the better regulation of the Markets. As to the collection, which seems to be a fish bone in the throat of the writer of the article, Mr. FLAGG alone assumes the authority of directing the collections, and has from May last to the present time.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

### The Case of Connolly in Cincinnati—The Court Lenient.

*From the Cincinnati Daily Times, 22d.*

In the case of WM. M. CONNOLLY, this morning, Judge LEAVITT said that the highest penalty for the offence prescribed by the statute was a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment, *but the Court did not consider it necessary in this case to inflict the extreme penalty*—there were circumstances which would make it proper to impose the slightest punishment consistent with the proper enforcement of the law. He should, therefore, adjudge the defendant *to pay a fine of $10, and be imprisoned for the period of twenty days.*

At the close of the proceedings a number of persons gathered around the prisoner, who retained his seat during the pronouncing of the sentence, and congratulated him upon the light penalty which had been adjudged against him. He appeared to be in good spirits, although one gentleman who approached him was so overcome by his sympathies that he shed tears. CONNOLLY was subsequently removed to one of the offices adjoining the Court, but by this time has doubtless commenced on his twenty days' imprisonment.

### The Acquisition of Cuba.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR I observe in your issue of the 21st proximo what purports to be the first of a series of letters, under the signature of "Viator del Occidente," concerning the proposed acquisition of Cuba. In this your correspondent labors to demonstrate that the measure, said to be a darling project of the Administration, is really a modern Pandora's box, without the presence of Hope. I will not undertake to reply in detail to his extraordinary assertions, and still more extraordinary deductions, simply because the game is not worth the candle; but there are a few fallacies in the text which it may be as well to point out.

The Ohio philosopher, whose "ambition runs not in visions of future grandeur," and who believes "in Manifest Destiny," (with capital letters to the adjective and noun, at that,) cites from the census of 1841, and that of 1857, to prove that while the free colored population of Cuba increased during sixteen years 21,972, the slaves suffered a decrease of 61,946. From this he infers that the Slave-trade and slave-increase in Cuba does not exist, "except to a small and unimportant extent." If your country correspondent is acquainted with affairs in Cuba at all, he is aware that the figures in the census are not very reliable; and he must know that slaves are landed by thousands annually on the coast of Cuba, figures of officials to the contrary notwithstanding. He must also know that the new importations are partly returned by the census-taker as "free colored," and that those not thus given are not enumerated at all. He is also in error in asserting that Cuba is introducing "'Asiatic colonists,' and creating '*Emancipados*,' for the plain reason that she does *not* introduce African slaves, and does not specially prefer them." Such a statement may do very well for the rural districts, and will pass muster at "Morrow, Warren County, Ohio," but would be simply laughed at in Cuba. "The ever-faithful island," ever faithful to her interests, is introducing "Asiatic colonists," or slaves of the Mongolian race, because the decrease of her negro slaves, caused by the driving system pursued, is little more than compensated for by the fresh importations from Africa, while the demand for Cuban productions is increasing in greater ratio than the increase of population. The creation of "*Emancipados*" is a notorious humbug—a tub thrown to the British whale—as the Ohio philosopher should know, if he has paid that attention to Cuban affairs which he claims to have done.

There is another position of your Ohio correspondent which demands notice. He assumes that because Louisiana has only one-tenth of the population of Massachusetts, that "the assumption of our superior management of slaves is as mere a fiction as the arguments I (I have) examined." Possibly it is; but it is not fictitious nevertheless. If we are to believe the figures of the gentleman, the slave population of Cuba, in spite of the slave cargoes landed, has decreased about one-seventh in sixteen years. If he will turn to the records, he will find that the number of slaves in this country has increased very much over one-seventh in a much less space of time. The increase is a natural one. There have been no slave-cargoes landed in the United States since the slave-trade was made piracy, and I defy any instance to be shown to the contrary, though your correspondent hints to the contrary. Now, if this state of affairs does not tell in favor of American management of the slave, I am at a loss to discover what facts could. It may be that the slaves decrease in Cuba under a congenial climate and kind treatment—their happy condition proving too much for them; and it may be that they thrive here under brutality. "Let the Jew believe it—not I."

Your correspondent seems to think that if Cuba were annexed, the creoles would govern it. Possibly so; and why not? If we admit Cuba, she comes in as an independent State, not as a province. Her citizens might decline being governed by a few adventurers from Warren County, Ohio, and elsewhere. What of that? The same fears were expressed about Louisiana. We were told that the place could never suit Americans—that the creoles would never let us set our foot there—that they would regard us as heretics in religion, and demagogues in politics. The gentleman's fears about "lands, votes and taxation," about "Catholics," and the warlike refusal of the Cubans "to be ousted out of lands, religion and government," are shadowy. They are the ghosts of the arguments and assertions used to deter JEFFERSON from the Louisiana purchase. Long since laid in the Red Sea, and comfortably reposing as all such dreary spirits should, many fathoms deep in salt water, why has your correspondent, by unlawful incantations and awful conjurations, raised them again? Why are they brought with salt water dripping from their ghostly noses, and the sea-weed and barnacles on their backs, to frighten children and endanger the lives of brides of six months' standing? Has your correspondent bowels of compassion, or is he one of those savage gentlemen who are, by nature, as merciless as *Pulex irritanes*, and inexorable as a hard frost? I pause—not for a reply, but because I have reached the bottom of the page of paper. AGOGOS.

### The Saengerbund and the Independent Singing Society.

No. 169 BROADWAY, May 25, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this morning, you say that the old Saengerbund says, the new confederation (meaning the Independent Singing Societies) separated from them "because they didn't toe the mark squarely last year on the question of expenses,"—and in your issue of Monday you have an article containing in substance the same.

How the Saengerbund managed it to make your respectable paper the medium of circulating such an absurd story, I can hardly understand, but I trust at any rate that you will allow us space enough in your paper to contradict such assertions.

*Not one* of the Independent Societies *ever* belonged to the Saengerbund or had any accounts to square with them. The history of the two different festivals is simply this:

The Independent Societies have for years refused to join the Saengerbund, "because of their more progressive impulses," as they say, or perhaps for other reasons; still the best feelings always existed between all the different societies in this City, no matter whether they belonged to the "Bund," or were independent, and whenever festivals or excursions were given by one side or the other, mutual invitations were exchanged. The Saengerbund never before neglected to invite *all Singing Societies* to all their picnics and excursions.

Last year, however, the expenses of the Saengerbund greatly exceeded their income—and having had to cover the deficiency, they thought it hard that they should alone bear the expenses, and the Independent Societies have the pleasure without risk,—(they, however, never paid us anything of their profits, which they very often realized,) and they therefore resolved this year not to extend to their sister societies the common courtesy of an invitation, but publicly, by advertisement in German papers, invited military companies and Turners to participate in their pic-nic.

The Independent Societies, therefore, being neither in number nor in singing inferior to the Saengerbund, organized *only three weeks ago*, for the purpose of having their own pic nic; and considering the very short time we had for preparation, I think you will concede that we have made a pretty good show, besides realizing a net profit of over $400.

In behalf of the Independent Singing Societies,
Yours very respectfully,
ADOLF LEVINGER, Secretary.

### The Tornado in Illinois.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* gives a vivid description of the recent fearful tornado in Illinois, as it swept over that place, where its power was severely felt. The hurricane commenced just before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted about three-quarters of an hour:

"For fifteen minutes previous to its commencement the sky was thickly overcast with dark green clouds, and the city presented a sombre and gloomy appearance, which seemed a foreboding of the terrible catastrophe that was so soon to overtake it. No breeze came from any quarter; on the lake not a wave rippled; on the trees not a leaf fluttered. All nature seemed hushed; above, nought but a gloomy green; in the city, a solemn silence. In the midst of this scene a vivid blaze of lightning shot up apparently from every quarter of the horizon, and for three or four minutes was accompanied by no thunder. Suddenly, however, the city was shook by a loud and heavy clap, and instantly the hurricane commenced, sweeping through the city with terrible power from the West. With it came the rain in torrents. We never saw such a deluge of water. In less than three minutes the hailstones, as large as hickory nuts, commenced beating down like leaden bullets, and the hurricane meantime increased in frightful power.

"The scene was now terrible. Hundreds of chimneys in every direction were twisted off, and the bricks sent crashing through the streets and over on to neighboring roofs, large dry-goods boxes were picked up and hurled furiously through the air until they struck against some immovable object; awnings and signs were torn from their fastenings, boards, billets of wood, stones, brick—everything movable, in short—went flying through the streets and over and against buildings; boats at the wharf, becoming perfectly unmanageable, were tossed over the waves to the opposite shore and to sure destruction. For a moment the terrible gale seemed to have spent its fury, but it was only for a moment. Again it swept through the city, and this time with the sinews of a giant. Church steeples were snapped off and went crashing through the roofs; exposed frame buildings were fairly lifted from their foundations and crushed into a heap of ruins; roofs were torn up and shattered into fragments, and large brick buildings in process of construction were blown over upon the roofs of smaller adjoining buildings. With the pelting rain and hail, the vivid flashes of lightning, the terrific claps of thunder, the roar of the hurricane and the noise of falling chimneys and buildings, the scene was one of great terror. At one time, when the gale was at its height, it really seemed as if the entire city would be laid in ruins."

Several steamers were blown across the lake and the lives of their occupants greatly endangered. A number of lives are known to have been lost upon the lake, and others are reported. Mr. GEORGE A. BASSMAN, of Peoria, was sailing upon the lake with his family at the time, and his wife and four children—three boys and one girl—were lost. He was himself saved by accident, being discovered by some men who were in search of another party. When rescued he was nearly exhausted.

### Letter from the Hon. Jefferson Davis on the Kansas Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, May 14, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., to which, being still unable to write, I must reply by availing myself of the hand of another.

You ask my views as to what the South should do in the event that Kansas should be finally refused admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Your inquiry shows that you had not, at the date of your letter, learned the action which Congress has taken upon the question of the admission of Kansas under the Constitution framed at Lecompton.

The questions which agitated the people of Mississippi, when I was last among you, were as to the course which the Administration would pursue in relation to the action of the Convention in Kansas, and whether the Congress would apply to the application of Kansas the dogma of "No more Slave States?" Fortunately for us, neither the issues on which I took position before my fellow-citizens of Mississippi remains now for consideration.

The Executive, so far from opposing obstacles to the admission of Kansas, because the Convention had not submitted the Constitution formed by it for the ratification of the people by a popular vote, has used all of his influence to promote favorable action by Congress upon the application of the new State; and the Congress, barring all side pretences, and overthrowing all opposition to the Constitution of Kansas, because it recognized the right of property in slaves, have decided to admit Kansas into the Union with the Constitution framed at Lecompton; thus, at the same time, deciding that the recognition of Slavery in the Constitution of a new State should not exclude her from admission into the Union, and that the inhabitants of a Territory, when assuming the powers and responsibilities of the people of a State, have a right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way—framing their fundamental law either by delegates assembled in Convention, by the people convened in mass, or by any other mode which to them may seem best.

Appended to the Constitution as a condition connected with the application for the admission into the Union, the Convention of Kansas submitted an ordinance which set up extraordinary and inadmissible claims in relation to the public domain, and demanded exorbitant grants of land for educational, railroad and other purposes. These the Congress refused to recognize as a right or to grant as an endowment, at the same time proposing to the people of Kansas terms which, though more moderate, were quite equal to those which had been granted to the most favored State at the date of her admission. The only question, then, which remains is, will the people of Kansas accept the terms proposed by Congress, or not? If they accept the terms, then the action of Congress is complete; the Constitution having been already received, approved, and the State admitted under it; and the President of the United States, upon notification of the acceptance of the grants conferred, having been authorized, by proclamation, to announce the fact that Kansas is a State in the Union. If the terms offered by Congress be declined, then Kansas remains a Territory of the United States, and, as provided in the act for her admission, must so remain until she has a population which will entitle her to at least one representative in Congress.

The mode in which the acceptance or rejection of the grants offered by Congress in lieu of those claimed by Kansas should be decided, was specified in the act for admission. This was a mere question of policy or convenience, for nothing can be more clear than that, when the conditions annexed to their application for admission had been changed by the Congress, the people of Kansas were not bound by their proposition and had a right to withdraw it, if they believed it to be so materially affected by the change of the conditions as to render admission into the Union no longer desirable to them.

By the act of admission a territory becomes an equal in the sisterhood of States, and those who claim the right of Congress to modify the constitution of a State asking for admission, or to coerce her to enter the Union under terms unacceptable to the community, offend against the doctrine of State rights, and deny the freedom and equality, which are inseparable from the idea of State sovereignty.

The consequences of admitting a State without a recognition precedent of the rights of the United States to the public domain, are, in my opinion, the transfer of the useful, with the eminent domain, to the people of the State thus admitted without reservation.

The bill first passed by the Senate, like that which became a law, covered the two points which, in my opinion, contained all that was important to the South: First, the recognition of the right of the people to exercise entire control over the mode in which they would proceed to form their constitution; second, that the recognition of the right to hold slaves should not be a barrier to the admission of a new State into the Union. As a question of preference between the bill of the Senate, which failed in the House, and that of the Committee of Conference, which became a law, my judgment is in favor of the latter, because it distinctly reserves the rights of the United States, and does not attempt to construe, or seeming to suggest any modification of the Constitution, or to offer any justification for having admitted the State, but leaves it to stand as the simple recognition of the right of the people—they having formed a Constitution republican in its character—to be admitted into the Union.

The importance which I attached to the success of the measure, and my willingness to incur any responsibility which attached to a participation in it, may be inferred from the fact, that though an invalid, whose condition rendered it less than prudent that he should leave his chamber, I went to the Senate for two days in succession, that I might have an opportunity to vote for the bill. Its passage was then, and is now, regarded by me as the triumph of all for which we contended and the success of a great constitutional principle, the recognition of which, though it should bear no present fruit to be gathered by the South, was an object worthy of a struggle, and may redound to our future advantage. By the same means the country was relieved from an issue which, had it been presented as threatened, our honor, our safety, our respect for our ancestors, and our regard for our posterity, would have required the South to meet, at whatever sacrifice.

I have thus thrown out rather hints than complied with your request to give my views fully, which you will please attribute to the physical embarrassment under which I reply.

Very respectfully and truly yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

F. BOSTICK, Esq., Yazoo City, Miss.

### The Tragedy at Green Island.

The Troy *Times* of Monday, has additional particulars of the terrible tragedy enacted at Green Island, reported by our Troy correspondence yesterday:

Neighbors, attracted by the shriek of CAROLINE, and by Mrs. MOWERS' screams of "Murder!" soon reached the house. The first man at the spot, GEO. H. LAWRENCE, had but a few rods to run. When he reached the yard, he found Mrs. MOWERS there, crying bitterly. He asked her what was the matter, and she exclaimed, "REED has killed poor CAROLINE!" Others coming up, they entered the house, and found the parties lying as we have stated. REED was removed from the bedroom to the kitchen, and left lying upon the floor. He did not utter a word or make a sign. His wounds, which were all mortal, soon terminated his existence. In less than fifteen minutes, his soul, laden with its fearful guilt had gone to meet its Maker! CAROLINE lingered a little more than two hours, in the most terrible agony. She said nothing about her husband, but at intervals uttered a few words, as, "Oh, I am dying!" "I cannot live much longer!" "I must go!" "I hope I am going to heaven, to where my dear mother is!" "Oh, this is a terrible way to die!" "He has killed me!" "Dear, dear, what pain!" and about 11 o'clock, when some one proposed to turn her to the opposite side from that on which she laid, suggesting that it might ease her, said, "Please don't; it hurts me so!" About 11½ o'clock she asked for a drink of water, which was given her. She swallowed a litte, and it seemed to revive her very much. A short time afterwards she remarked to a female friend who was smoothing her hair from her forehead, "I ain't afraid to die, but this is an awful way." She said little more after this, having apparently lost her senses from prostration. Within 5 minutes of 12 o'clock she too was a corpse, and the tragedy was finished.

On hearing testimony, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That CAROLINE MATILDA REED came to her death on the 22d May, 1858, from hemorrhage and prostration—the result of wounds on her person, inflicted with a dirk knife in the hands of her husband, JOHN REED.

That JOHN REED came to his death, May 22, 1858, by suicide with a dirk knife, in his own hand, with which he pierced his heart, producing internal hemorrhage."

### The Railroad War in Erie—The Track Torn Up.

*From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.*

On Thursday evening last, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Harbor Creek convened at the Greenwood School-house, to take into consideration the recent demonstration on the part of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad in fact, but Erie and North-east Railroad ostensibly, to take from the public at large and use for their own individual purposes the highway in Harbor Creek, the occupancy of which by the Railroad Company has, at an issue before the Supreme Court, been declared illegal and contrary to the provisions of its charter. After an expression of views on the part of those present, it was unanimously resolved to notify the Railroad Company that the citizens of Harbor Creek would not relinquish the right to their highways; and that the Company must remove the obstructions already placed upon them, and if they refused, the pathmasters of the township were authorized to remove the road already graded from the public roads. It appears, however, that the E. & N. E. R. R. Co.—a corporation of our own State—has been swallowed up by a foreign corporation, over which our State possesses no authority, and who have no feelings of interest in common with our citizens. On Wednesday the Commissioners notified the pathmasters that the obstructions must be removed from the highways forthwith, whereupon a large number of responsible and respectable citizens appeared on the ground, *and removed that part of the road obstructing the highway.* On the same day, shortly after the road was demolished, the person having charge of the road immediately *set to work and commenced rebuilding the road.* We are not advised of what action will be taken in the premises, but we are confident that the obstructions will be removed by the citizens of Harbor Creek, as often as laid down by the Railroad Company. It seems as though the railroad monopolists wish another war—if so, they are pursuing the right course to have their desires gratified.

The Wabash River is unprecedentedly high. The bottoms and towns along its banks are all overflowed. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been considerably damaged near Vincennes. Portions of the trestle work on the Illinois side of the river have been swept away—and it is feared that further destruction of that work must take place.

## The Foreign Policy of the United States.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It was wisely recommended by WASHINGTON and the early Presidents to avoid foreign territorial expansions and entangling alliances. But our present position is wholly changed, and our obligations to our policy must conform to our new condition.

Our Republic is now one of the four great Powers of the world, and charged specially by Providence with the diffusion of free Christianity over all nations, and of our free institutions over North and South America and the adjacent islands, by our example, by our influence, and with the free consent of the people. Our mission and our policy is not aggressive, but diffusive as the various American nations and people may desire it, until all North America and its adjacent islands shall enjoy freedom and independent State governments, beneath the stars and stripes of the American Union. South America and its adjacent islands will afterwards form a great South American Republic, upon our model—European monarchies form one system of government, and America may present one Republic in the North and one in the South, both enjoying free institutions, and both devoted to peace, commerce and to the industrial arts, but both possessing high courage and great capacity for military and naval warfare, in defence of their rights and free institutions. The best interests—the happiness and prosperity of American peoples—call for this development and this benign change.

The so-called Republics of our continent have been long devastated by military despots, and the monarchies of Europe are preparing for an eagle descent upon these decaying nations; and SANTA ANNA and other tools of foreign Powers are seeking to plant despotisms over these unhappy people. On our Republic devolves the duty of protection, so far as we can extend it without injury to ourselves. Hence our policy and duty are to extend a protectorate over these feeble American States for their benefit, and to exclude European monarchical influences from our continent.

While, therefore, our Republic will shut out European and despotic rule from America, by a wise policy and influence, it must give encouragement and advice, with protection, to American nations, and save them, if possible, from discord, as well as from foreign and domestic tyrants.

This policy ought not to prevent us from enforcing our protectorate over the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec interoceanic routes, for the common benefit of all nations, and demanding prompt satisfaction for aggressions upon our rights. These are the plain, honest principles and policy of our Republic, looking to the happiness and prosperity of the American Continent and adjacent islands.

Our mission is one of peace, justice and mercy.

HAMILTON.

## The Central Railroad Accident.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In my very brief note which you published yesterday, I did not intend to charge, nor did I think that you intended, by your comments upon the late railroad accident, to divert travel from the New-York Central Railroad to other routes—only that they were well calculated to produce that result, even though other routes might be less secure.

You say, "It can scarcely be expected that public confidence will remain unshaken in the safety of any road when its *bridges* are suffered to rot without attracting the attention of its active managers." I believe this is the only instance that an accident has occurred, or a person been injured by the giving way of a bridge, on any portion of what now constitutes the New-York Central Railroad, although the most of it has been constructed and in operation an average of about twenty years. What is "the *fact* established by evidence and proclaimed by a Coroner's Jury?" I presume you read the evidence as it was published from day to day. Perhaps you have not perused it as a whole, to see if, when carefully considered, it fully justifies the charge of "culpable negligence of the officers of the road."

H. PARKS, JR., "a civil engineer and surveyor of the city of Utica," is, I believe, the only civil engineer and scientific man, familiar with such structures, examined as a witness in the case; as he had no connection with the Railroad and was called on the part of the people and sent by the Coroner to the scene of the accident to make an examination, I presume he will not be suspected of bias towards the Railroad Company. His testimony on its face gives evidence of ability and intelligence. He testifies "that there were no defects which could have been discovered with the naked eye," and "I do not think the defect in the timber could have been discovered by striking with an axe or hammer." "I think these defects would have been found by *boring*." Other witnesses stated that the sticks were comparatively sound three feet from where they broke. Is it then quite certain that if the sticks had been bored that these rotten spots would have been hit, or is it very surprising that resort was not had to boring to test the soundness of a bridge which had been built but three years, of timber believed to have been suitable and sound and which showed no external marks of decay? Since it happened, it is of course quite easy to see how it might have been discovered and avoided. Boring is resorted to only when there is suspicion of decay, and there is no evidence that any manager or employe of the Company had a suspicion that the bridge was in the least unsound. If a reputation for safety acquired by twenty years of success, unsurpassed by any other road in the country, is to be annihilated by the occurrence of a single accident—call it mistake if you please—well may the managers and owners of Railroads despair of retaining the confidence of the public, for so long as Railroads are constructed and operated by fallible men, accidents and injuries will more or less frequently occur. I do not think, Mr. Editor, that it is *fair* to assume that the one which has just happened on the Central Road "shows that its management is growing worse instead of better." Such a charge should have a broader foundation to rest upon.

FAIR PLAY.

SATURDAY, May 22, 1858.

## Col. Benton's Views.

Mr. F. P. BLAIR, the old editor of the *Globe*, has published a long letter upon Col. BENTON'S sentiments concerning the Southern Nullifiers and their projects for dissolving the Union. Mr. WM. CAREY JONES had made a statement that Col. B. never expressed, in his presence, any ill-feeling or disapprobation of BUCHANAN'S Administration, and he gives a certificate from Mr. JACOB HALL to the same effect. Upon this point Mr. BLAIR remarks that Col. BENTON understood too well what belonged to propriety "to wound or irritate" the feelings of Mr. JONES or Mr. HALL by denouncing an Administration to persons who were its beneficiaries. Mr. JONES was just returned from a foreign employment; he had his accounts to settle in the Department, he was grateful for the patronage he had received, and might receive more. Mr. HALL is a large mail contractor, and has great expectations from an Administration which grants favors to none but its devotees. It would have been unpardonable, then, in Col. BENTON to make either of these gentlemen listeners to denunciations of an Administration which they would be obliged to receive in silence, while it wounded their feelings and might possibly affect their interest. But to me and to many of his friends in Congress he was under no such restraint, and to them and the public generally he gave vent to the strongest emotions of his patriotic heart and powerful intellect.

His masterly philippic against the whole policy of the Administration, built upon the Dred Scott decision—his exposnre of the whole band of conspirators against the Union, designated under the name of Nullifiers, to whom he ascribes all the troubles of the country for years, and on whom he charges, in his examination of that decision, the packing of the Supreme Court to assist them in the destruction of the principles of the Constitution and overthrow of the Government, proves that even after he was struck down with disease he was not so tamed as to be incapable of making what Mr. JONES calls "the invidious sectional distinction" of declaring his respect for "the great service Mr. CLAY had rendered to the Republic at that time (1850) by baffling and putting down the traitorous Secessionists of the South."

That this feeling, manifest throughout the volume published after he was struck down, and which he declared was his last will and testament, was the ruling passion in death, was most strikingly shown in the conversation I had with him on the occasion referred to by Mr. JONES—the last but one before his death. It was my habit to cheer him always with happy views of the success of our cause, and the defeat of the machinations against the Union. At this interview I bent over him and told him of the good effect Mr. CRITTENDEN'S measure would have; that, coming from him, and being perfectly fair, it made it impossible that the agitators of the South could excite a feeling there to promote their designs. This animated him, and his mind recurred with fervor to the contest Mr. CLAY had with the nullifiers in 1850, which he had then under review in closing his work and his life; and, although he could not speak above his breath, he gave to his utterance the emphasis which distinguished his impassioned conversation. He extolled Mr. CLAY, and denounced his adversaries. His bosom and eyes seemed to dilate with the expression he labored to give to his sense of what he called the noble patriotism and glorious eloquence of Mr. CLAY in his struggle against the enemies and the Union. The spot on his face produced by the burning cancer within, glowed as his excitement increased. His burst of rapture over—which carried him back to the scenes in the Senate—he fell into his familiar tone with me, and added: "Sir, he throttled the rascals; he throttled them!" and, as if to call my attention to it, he said, "RHETT particularly." I have recurred to the debate since, and find the following reference to Mr. RHETT, which was extorted from Mr. CLAY by Mr. BARNWELL. Mr. CLAY, after he had named RHETT, added: "If he pronounced the sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and of resistance to the common Government, whatever he has been, if he follows up that declaration by overt acts, he will be a traitor, and I hope will meet the fate of a traitor."—[Great applause in the gallery, with difficulty suppressed by the Chair.]

I never thought of giving an account of this interview to the Press. Others thought that such an instance of the utter forgetfulness of himself on the part of Col. BENTON in his dying condition, of the total surrender of his thoughts to a work which he wished to make useful to his country, of the ardor with which he entered (while the hand of death was on him) into conflicts for the public welfare, requiring all the vigor of his life, deserved commemoration. NELSON, who was cheered as his life ebbed away at every successive announcement of a flag being struck to him by the enemy at Trafalgar; WOLFE, who died happy in the arms of Victory on the Heights of Abraham, did not die more exultingly than BENTON, when convinced that the plots and hopes of the nullifiers were confounded.

## Pigeons—How they are Caught.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PIERREPONT MANOR, Jefferson Co.,
Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

You may or may not be aware, Mr. Editor, of the fact that this section of country just now abounds with wild pigeons in unheard-of abundance. Here, we are all alive with the one great idea—*pigeons*. Something like fifty or sixty nets are in careful operation hereabout, the present week, decoying the birds to destruction; after which the good housewives help the men-folks pluck them, in the cool evenings, and they are then packed in barrels and sent on to your City, where they sell readily at a pretty price. It was my intention, in writing you this letter, to let your myriad of readers know the "ways and means" of netting pigeons, the subject being one interesting to people otherwhere as well as here in Northern New-York, just at this present time.

Come with me towards yon clump of woods. Down on the "flat," just before coming to the grove, you may see some men standing near a group of low cedars. As we approach, you find that this group of cedars is what is technically termed a "bough-house." On the flat in front of it is a curious contrivance, which you are utterly at a loss to understand But wait a minute, and look on. There are three men in attendance. A basket, covered with a cloth, standing near, contains three live pigeons, which are fluttering their impatience of restraint. Presently the three men go to the basket, and take out the three pigeons. One of these is tied to the end of a lever resting on the ground, the other end of which is attached to a stake in such a manner that a man in the "bough-house" by pulling a string can elevate the end of the lever on which the "stool pigeon" is tied. A string is fastened to a leg of each of the other pigeons, and they are then held in the hand until the "time for action" arrives. A bag is now produced, from which half a dozen dead pigeons are taken, and disposed on the ground in a manner to represent a flock which has alighted to eat. These preparations are barely completed when a flock is observed approaching in the dim distance. Now hist! not a word! Hie into the bough-house out of sight! Here they are, almost over our heads. The men outside toss up their pigeons with the strings to their legs, and they alight just outside the net; the man in the bough-house elevates the lever; the stool-pigeon flutters; the beautiful birds come sailing down to the ground, their lovely necks glistening in "blue and gold;" they alight, a cord is pulled, the net springs like a flash, and then a hundred or more of the toothsome little victims are fluttering in vain in the remorseless meshes of their prison!

Out rush the "pigeon-fishermen," to release the birds from their trap, and with a vigorous punch of the thumb, on the back of the head, to render powerless all the beautiful mechanism given them by their Creator, with which to soar to the blue Heavens.

Sportsmen who shoot for the love of shooting may concemn this as a cruel and unmanly way of killing the fowl. However this may be, I had rather myself eat of a pigeon which received its death in this way, than to sup off a mangled victim of powder and shot. We sometimes catch as many as six to eight *hundred* at a single "spring" of the net; but the usual "hauls" vary from half-a dozen up to a hundred at a time.

The place where the pigeons "nest," is about ten miles from this village, in the town of Montague. There they are spread over an area of some nine square miles, and, as may well be supposed, can be captured in any quantity by those who choose to get them in that way. From there they fly over towards the lake, taking Pierrepont Manor in their way, and thus afford good profits to our nets.

Those who like gunning can find plenty of this game now, in any part of the country; never in former years were the birds so abundant. But, for me, give me the cozy happiness of the shady bough house, where one can enjoy his cigar or his book, amid the aroma of the sweet smelling cedars, and with the aid of his faithful "stool-pigeon," secure game in quantities worth having.

H.

## Billy Bowlegs in New-Orleans—He Indulges in a Spree.

*From the New-Orleans Bee, May 18.*

This renowned Seminole Chief seems to be on a general bender while making his stay in this City. He is a great imbiber of spirits, to judge from the draughts which he gulped down yesterday, and, from all accounts, is a most unconscionable beggar. He is something over the midium stature, will weigh about 160 pounds, has a good sized head, a fine forehead, and a keen eye. He visited about the City pretty freely yesterday, frequenting the drinking saloons particularly, and winding up with a grand tour from the *True Delta* office (where hundreds of the curious gathered around to have "their see") to the Museum of Vannuchi, on St. Charles-street.

BILLY has inherited the name of BOWLEGS as a family *nomen*, and not a mere cognomen, his walking members being quite straight.

We learned from BILLY BOWLEGS' own lips, while he was at the Museum, that he killed over one hundred men in one day with his own hand. The waxen representations of Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR, in the Museum, attracted his especial admiration. "They were greyt men," he said; "fought him mighty hard." As for General HARNEY, of whom a visitor reminded him, he said he "made him run like h—l, ha! ha!" He took quite a fancy to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S "blessed baby;" "'twas his little son WILLY," he said, and he evinced his begging propensity by asking for it. He was particularly earnest in his inquiries about WASHINGTON, and walked up close to the figure of the Father of His Country to examine it minutely. As he came out of the Museum, he was introduced to his Honor Mayor WATERMAN, and other prominent citizens.

## Political Items.

An Anti-Lecompton Convention is called to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 8th July. The call is addressed to "the citizens of Philadelphia and the several counties of the Commonwealth opposed to the 'Lecompton Swindle,' and the despotic policy of the National Administration in enforcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of the known wishes, and in subversion of the great right of self-government; and in favor of a sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments."

## Personal.

A movement has been made in Mississippi to request the resignation of Governor McWillie. The people of the State are very indignant at the last exercise of Executive clemency, which has turned loose the notorious assassin, James Dyson.

The Rev. Dr. Meano has been lecturing at Atlanta, Ga., upon the somewhat remarkable subject of "Astro-Geology, and the Harmony of that Science with the Cosmogony of Moses."

## Obituary.

ELLIS GRAY LORING, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Boston, died on Sunday evening, at his residence in Beverly. His age was about 50. Mr. LORING was closely identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, and was associated with Mr. GARRISON in the formation of the earliest Abolition Associations in Boston. Of late years, however, he had taken no very active part in the Anti-Slavery movement. He ranked high in his profession as an able lawyer and a man of sterling integrity.

## Miscellaneous.

Some unknown persons in the town of Painesville, O., on Friday night made a practical illustration of the law laid down by Judge SHAW, that any one has a right to abate a nuisance. A liquor dealer has lately come into Painesville, and the women of that village waited upon the new comer and begged of him to abandon his project. The women were treated with rudeness. On Friday night somebody slipped into the celler beneath the room in which the liquor was stored, and by means of a augur bored through the floor overhead, and into every cask in the room. The consequence was the liquor soon found its level in the cellar bottom.

It is stated that the Directors of the Central Railroad have ordered an immediate and thorough inspection of all the bridges on the road and its several branches. In view of the recent accident on the New-York Central, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey road has issued a circular to the engineers and others in the employment of the Company, enjoining extra care upon approaching bridges on the route, and directing that the preference in crossing them should be given to the Philadelphia trains.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Kansas, on Walnut Creek. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says the precious particles were accidentally discovered in a tub of water that was used for wetting the roots of some apple trees that were being set out

The Hope Company's satinet factory, at Stafford, Conn., with three sets of machinery, owned mostly by E. A. Converse, was burned to the ground on Saturday. Nothing was saved out of the mill except the goods. The mill and out buildings were insured for $20,000.

A fire occurred at Darien Landing, Conn., on Friday night, by which six buildings and a large mill were burned down. Loss $30,000. The stores were occupied by Wm. Bates, John Waterbury & Sons, Chas. Webb, Noah Knapp, and Isaac Webb, and the large mill by Henry Garam.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says the new San Diego mail line is beginning to do a fine business in the way of passengers. The last mail to California took out two through passengers.

The cotton mills of the penitentiary of Texas are doing an excellent business, turning out no less than ten to twelve thousand yards of heavy fabrics weekly.

There are reports of fraud and defalcation in the Exchange Bank at Nashville. The notes of the Bank were thrown out on the 19th.

At the next commencement of the University of North Carolina, the monument to President Caldwell will be inaugurated.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD DISASTER.—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED—DAMAGES PAID.—The Rochester *Union* says: "Mrs. ZAHN was better on Friday. McDONALD and SILSBY are doing well. Mr. SHUBE is nervous and gets little rest. His business troubles his mind. He is not in a dangerous condition. Mr. MACK and his family hope to leave Utica this week. Mr. BETTMAN left for Cincinnati on Thursday afternoon in a car fitted up especially for his comfort by the agents of the Central Railroad Company. Just before his departure, Messrs. SPRAKER, SEYMOUR and QUIN, in behalf of the Company, effected a settlement of Mr. BETTMAN'S claim for his own injuries, and the loss of his son, by paying him $7,500. This sum was proposed to Mr. BETTMAN, and he accepted it.

STRONG SIMILES—SOUTHWESTERN EDITORIALS.—A Texas newspaper editor at San Antonio has a very bad verdict to render against his acquaintances in the little town of Jackson, in Mississippi. An announcement that daily prayer-meetings were held in Jackson, and that a revival was in progress, is derided as being highly improbable on the face of it, and the editor indulges in certain strong expressions of disbelief—expressing the opinion that "until corn whisky and double-barreled shot-guns are exhibited as antiques, at four bits a peep, there is about as much chance for a genuine revival of religion in that little village as there would be of a man's being struck by lightning in the middle of a ten-acre lot, at mid-day, with the thermometer ranging at 98° in the shade, or getting a broker to accept bills on the old Brandon Bank at one hundred cents on the dollar."

TEETOTALISM A FAILURE IN TEXAS.—A Galveston paper, announcing the sudden demise of the *Temperance Banner* (a teetotal organ,) improves the occasion to make a statement. The beauty of temperance is admitted, but the editor regards Galveston as a model town in the matter of sobriety, considering its size; and considering, also, that its citizens are not without the means for indulgence,—"having as good bars and as good liquors as can be found anywhere."

"PURE COUNTRY MILK" IN BOSTON.—The *New-England Farmer*, (May 22,) speaking of the adulterated milk sold in Boston, says the value of the milk annually brought to the city, as it comes from the country, is about *one million of dollars*, and that, *as it is sold out to the consumers*, it has swollen to the sum of *one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars! the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars* being the charge for carrying the *Cochituate water* through the streets and peddling it at six cents per quart!

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in request, and we have to report sales of 700 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c., with 80 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜c.@11⅞c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9⅝c. ₱ ℔. We quote Java at 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 10¾c.@14c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo at 9½c.@10c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON report the weeks receipts of Rio at 12,304 bags, and the sales of the same kind at 2,005 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand, to day, 43,667 pkgs, including 21,019 bags Rio and Santos; 7,000 bags St. Domingo; 6,300 bags Bahia; 6,195 bags Maracaibo; 1,453 bags and 1,400 mats Java, and 300 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—The demand is limited, and prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ ℔.

DRY GOODS—A catalogue of heavy Woolens, and tailoring goods, suitable for the Fall trade, was offered at auction to-day, through HAGGERTY & Co., at their salesroom, No. 115 Broadway. There was a very respectable company present, the City Clothing Trade having been quite generally represented. The bidding was brisk, and the goods, in the main, commanded satisfactory prices. Terms 6 months' credit. WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT sold by auction to-day, at their salesrooms in Barclay-street, a catalogue of Mantillas, Circulars, Shawls, &c., together with 100 to 150 cases plain and fancy Parasols, to a pretty spirited company at what were generally considered fair prices. The catalogue comprised the entire balance of the manufacture of ISIDOR, BERNHARDT & SON.

FISH—The market is quoted firm for Dry Cod and Mackerel, with a moderate inquiry for each. A limited demand prevails for Herring, which continue depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts more attention from home dealers and shippers, and prices close with more firmness. Sales 13,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Poor to good Superfine State | $3 85@$3 95 |
| Extra State | 4 00@ 4 20 |
| Superfine Indiana and Michigan | 3 90@ 4 00 |
| Superfine Ohio | 4 00@ 4 10 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 15@ 4 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 00@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 25@ 6 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 20@ 4 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 4 99@ 6 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 4 75@ 7 00 |

Canadian Flour is in demand and is firm. Sales 650 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls., at $4 40@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 80@$7 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 68 for Baltimore, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by MINTURN & PARTRIDGE, at auction. here, 2,736 boxes Messina Oranges, at $1 30@$3 75, and 1,200 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 50@$2 60, cash, ₱ box. Sales by auction, in Boston, yesterday, 1,600 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 75@$3 32½; 2,000 boxes do. Lemons, at $2@$2 40 ₱ box, 60 days' credit, with 50 tcs. and 30,000 Pine Apples, at 4¾c.@6c., each.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and quite active, and sound lots are very firm. Sales have been reported since our last of about 95,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian, at $1 03; inferior Canadian Club, at 80c.; poor to good ordinary White Western, at $1@$1 05; fair to prime Red Western, 97c.@$1 04; Milwaukee Club, at 85c.@90c., chiefly at 86c.@87c.; Chicago and Racine Spring, at 80c.@84½c., and very good to very choice White Southern, at $1 28@$1 35, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales: 29,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c. for inferior straw colored Southern; 72c.@74c. for White Southern; 77c.@78c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and 72c.@75c. for poor to choice mixed Western, to arrive and here, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,700 bushels Rye, chiefly at 68c., and small lots of Barley, at from 55c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is in demand, at 75c.@80c. ₱ bush. Oats are heavy and languid, at 39c.@41c. for Western; 38c.@40c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 25c.@30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The receipts of Bale Hay during the past week have been large, and the demand for it has been somewhat restricted; hence prices have favored buyers. Loose Hay has been less freely offered, and, with a fair inquiry, prices have not varied much. Salt Hay has been scarce and in slack request, at old figures. Straw has been in moderate supply and demand at uniform quotations. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@70c.; Loose Hay, 55c.@95c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Bale Straw, at 40c.@50c.; Loose do., at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 ℔s., and Bundle, at $2 25@$3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—The demand is fair at steady prices. Sales have been reported since Saturday, of 1,000 Buenos at 25c., 6 months; 640 Buenos Ayres Kips on terms not disclosed; 2,000 Orinoco, at about 22½c., usual terms; 4,100 dry Salted Maracaibo, part at 15c, 4 per cent. off for cash; 1,700 San Juan at 21½c., 6 months; 850 Texas at 18c., 4 per cent. off for cash; 1,000 Savannah at 16c., 6 months; 280 dry Southern at 14c., cash; with 1,500 Chagres, and 550 dry Western on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—Are quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c.; Old, 2¾c., cash, ₱ ℔.

IRON—Is in limited request at about previous figures.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet quoted firm. In St. Louis, May 20, sales were made of 1,100 pigs Galena, and 530 pigs Missouri, mainly at $5 35 ₱ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole is rather less sought after, and prices exhibit less buoyancy.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including common at $1 45 ₱ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 45½c.@46c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited at about previous quotations for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices are lower. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 60 for Mess, and $14 25@$14 35 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and are worth 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, yet quoted firm at 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in less demand, at drooping rates. Sales 275 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales 250 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 5½c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at from $3 37½@$3 87½, cash, ₱ 100 ℔s. Yesterday's sales were 450 tcs.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at previous figures. Sales, 660 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5½c.@6⅞c.; Porto Rico at 6⅛c.@6⅞c., and Melado at 4c., with about 90 bxs. Havana at 6c.@6⅞c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair demand, and prices are sustained.

TOBACCO—Exhibits less animation. Old Kentucky is scarce, and the new crop is held somewhat above the views of buyers. Spanish is plentier, yet owners are not less firm. Sales, since Friday last, 65 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 124 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@18½c.; 102 bales Havana at 31c.@36c., with 177 bales Yara and 86 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, and rates were generally unaltered. For Liverpool Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

## Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ED. BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

*Per Persia.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

The tone of the market for Breadstuffs has not materially changed since the date of my last Circular per *Arabia*, of the 11th inst. The supplies of Flour, during that period, have been fully equal to the demand of the retail trade, but by reason of obstructions on the Erie Canal, (through which source, this season, the larger portion will be forwarded,) the receipts from Buffalo have been delayed, and are only now at hand—this has had the effect to keep prices more steady than would otherwise have been the case, still the general tendency, in anticipation of large supplies and warm weather, has been downward—as will be seen by the quotations below—and with a surplus over the wants of the home trade, the shipping demand is felt to be the remedy, even at low prices. The closing rates are irregular, good brands selling at much below their comparative value. For Wheat there is a fair inquiry from the City and local millers, and a moderate demand for export to England, confined, however to a few operators, it being generally understood that there are not many regular orders, except at rates below present prices. The greatest difficulty experienced of late has been the selection of samples in condition to be exported with safety, as the larger portion of the early receipts of Chicago Spring were damp; of late there is some improvement, and that from Milwaukee and Indiana is taken with more confidence. Of White there is but little that is strictly Prime, particularly of the crop of Canada and Michigan. The accounts of the growing crop throughout the country continue highly favorable, but in some sections the late weather has been bad for Wheat, and delayed the planting of Corn. At yesterday's Exchange, with large arrivals, there was much depression, and a decline of a few cents on the rates current last week.

RYE remains quiet, and is only wanted for city use.

INDIAN CORN for some time past has improved in value, owing to the absence of supplies from the West, and diminished receipts from the Southern ports.

FREIGHTS—The rates are firm, without much change. To Liverpool at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush. on Grain. To London, 2s. 6d. on Flour, and 9d.@9½d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s. 6d. on Flour, and 9d.@9½d. on Grain.

## Examination of Chicago Spring Wheat Rejected in New-York.

*From the Chicago Commercial Express, May 20.*

A member of the Chicago Board of Trade received from New-York, yesterday morning, a tin can of Chicago Spring Wheat, rejected by the New-York Inspectors; it was carefully sealed, and represented the condition of three boat loads offered for sale there, and an accompanying letter stated that by no means a small proportion of the Chicago Wheat arriving was in the same condition. The sample in the can was immediately referred to a Committee of the Chicago Board, who examined it, and reported, that in their opinion it was fairly rejected, and also that it was a fair sample of Chicago Spring Wheat for berry, that the cause of the rejection was dirt and dampness, that the Wheat was not essentially different from that now daily received and shipped at Chicago, that it showed beyond contradiction that the present inspection in Chicago is deficient and must be more perfect, that Wheat must be better cleaned here or in the country, or else rejected here. The Committee did not agree in regard to the dampness; the majority thought it might have been contracted in transit, the minority considered it evident that the dampness existed here.

## Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of May 24, says: "The total receipts of flour at this port by Lake, since the opening of navigation have been 313,250 bbls. The total receipts of Grain since the opening are 3,034,389 bushels but of which 1,924,108 bushels were Wheat—about as much as usually received heretofore up to harvest. By canal to yesterday noon there have been shipped 106,320 bbls. Flour—18,228 bbls. more than the whole of last season."

## Albany Cattle Market, May 24.

BEEVES—The offerings at T. D. MORE'S Drovers' Yard, West Albany, for the week ending this day, were 1,400 head—a slight falling off from last week, but the quality was much better. Prices obtained show a slight improvement, the average being 4¼c.@5¾c., live weight. There were a large number of Eastern buyers in market, and a good portion of the Cattle sold will go to Brighton and Cambridge.

SHEEP—The demand was quite active for Sheep, at better prices. The offerings were 783, all of which were quickly sold at 5½c.@6¾c., live weight.

HOGS—The offerings were 4,590. The demand was not active and the market easier. Only about one-half of that offering changed hands, and the remainder were forwarded to New-York and Boston. Sales fat Hogs at 5c.@5¼c., and Stores, 4¾c.@5c., live weight.

WEST ALBANY, May 24. The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *via* the Central Railroad for the week ending May 24, for the previous week, and since the 1st of January:

| | This week. | Last week. | Since Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 2,552 | 2,416 | 43,267 |
| Sheep | 783 | 1,392 | 53,683 |
| Hogs | 4,590 | 5,652 | 89,472 |

Of the 4,590 Hogs received during the week, 3,215 were fat, and 1,375 were stores.

## Pennsylvania Lumber Trade.

The Columbia (Penn.) *Spy* says that the continued rains have swollen the river, which now runs as high as during any previous freshet of the present season, and we have a fair prospect of receiving the main body of the North Branch lumber which has not yet been able to reach a market. The rafts are rapidly dropping in, and we anticipate a busy scene during the coming week. Prices have kept down, and all qualities of lumber rate lower than for several years past.

## Savannah Lumber Market.

During the week ending May 21, sawed Lumber was in rather better request, but other kinds were quiet. Re-sawed $14@$16; rough edge $12@$14, and by assorted cargoes for the West India trade $13@$14 50. Timber arrived freely, and it was more sought after, in part for shipment, at steady prices. Exports during the week, 1,202,635 feet of Timber and Lumber.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORE MARKET, May 22.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday 412 bbls., and this morning 200 do., at $4 50 for new virgin, $2 75 for yellow dip, and $1 65 for hard, ₱ 280 ℔s.—being a decline of 50c. on the price of virgin. Spirits Turpentine has also declined. Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. at 41c., and this morning 100 do., at 40c. ₱ gallon. Resin—Sales yesterday of 600 bbls. Common at $1 for medium and large bbls.; and 250 do. Pale at $4 50@$6 63½ ₱ bbl., as in quality. Tar—43 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

THE WHEAT CROPS IN OHIO.—The Wheat in the neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio, is in a very flourishing condition, and promises well.

☞ By a late arrival at Alexandria, from Bermuda, we learn that the shipping of potatoes, onions and tomatoes continues to go on briskly. The export of potatoes to date was 13,888 bbls. The quantity of onions shipped was 137,000 ℔s., and of tomatoes 1,000 boxes.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January, last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKER,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

FEMALE INFANT TEN DAYS OLD.—THE mother of the above child wants some respectable party to adopt the above. Address L. B., Box No. 118, this office.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. Broadway, corner Duane-st. [illegible] in 1840.

## DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
of the
Villa La France,
At No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
For the New-York City Trade.

In consequence of the still unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his Spring and Summer importations for the popular trade, and now offers to the LADIES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of Ladies' Outer Garments to enable him to return to Europe.

No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinah & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
AT RETAIL,
To close the Estate of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At the store No. 361 Broadway,
Formerly G. Bulpin's Mantilla Emporium.

The stock comprises
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Including LYONS BLACK SILKS,
PRINTED LAWNS AND BAREGES,
DAMASK NAPKINS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TOWELING, DIAPERS, SHEETING, LINEN, &c., &c.
SHAWLS, GLOVES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Two thousand SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS of new and beautiful designs, all to be sold, regardless of cost.

C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,

ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And No. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.
CHOICE PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Rich Robes à Quille and Flounced Robes, Fashionable Chene Silks, Bayaderes, Brocade, Moire and Paris Plaid Silks, in great variety.
ALSO, CHEAP LOT FROM AUCTION.
About 1,000 pieces Plaid and Chene Silks,
Beautiful Spring Styles, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS,
Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Fancy Articles, Hosiery, Under-Garments, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS,
Spring Talmas, &c., &c.—Full assortment.
APPROVED SHAPES—LOW PRICE!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES,
of all sizes and colors.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
of Silk, Cotton, Thread and Merino.

The Spring and Summer importations embrace every article required by LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel,

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful assortment of
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS,
THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
POINT LACE SETS AND COLLARS,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, PENO CLOTHS, &c.
No. 729 Broadway corner Waverley-place.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in the country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NO. 210 BOWERY.

Real English Velvet Carpeting, at $1 12 and $1 25 per yard

Real English Brussels Carpeting, at 87c., 95c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.

Ingrain Carpeting at 25c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 31c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 37c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 50c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 60c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 70c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 75c. per yard.
Oil Cloths at 31c.
Oil Cloths at 37c.
Oil Cloths at 50c.
Oil Cloths at 60c.
Oil Cloths at 70c.
Oil Cloths at 90c.
Oil Cloths at 90c.
Oil Cloths at $1 per yard.

Also, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c., at
J. HYATT'S Large Carpet Warehouse,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

MAISON PARISIENNE,

No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st., New-York, will be opened this day, May 25, with a select assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, bijouterie, fans, and fancy goods of all descriptions. The advertiser, just from Paris, insures to purchasers a continuous supply of novelties from that and other European capitals besides which he will be continually designing new objects in trimming, which will be completed at the factory.

Orders executed in two hours Match guaranteed.
Country milliners' orders attended to.

MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
Four cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cts.
Take Notice—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

| | |
|---|---|
| White and Gold Tea sets, 44 pieces | $5 50 |
| Toilet sets, 6 pieces | 1 00 |
| Silver-Plated Casters | 3 50 |
| Silver-Plated Tea sets, 6 pieces | 19 50 |
| Silver-Plated Spoons, the dozen | 1 25 |

A large assortment of gas fixtures at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 29th-st.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are much appreciated by those who use them. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 26 John-st., up-stairs.

REMOVAL.—MRS. LEVINS INFORMS HER friends and the public that she has removed to No. [illegible] Broadway, where she keeps a large assortment of ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, illusion goods, and other fancy articles. No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
SILK MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
SILK AND LACE do. do.,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BAREGE CIRCULARS,
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, and
PRINCESS WRAPPERS, in choice and beautiful colors.
FRENCH LACE,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
SQUARES, CIRCULARS WITH HOODS,
AND FLOUNCED MANTILLAS.

We have received, per steamer *Fulton*, new and elegant designs and patterns, all of which we are offering at less than auction prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

We are offering the balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK,
including an infinite variety of the new TURKISH SHAWLS, at greatly reduced prices.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS and CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS
Elegant Novelties received per steamer *Fulton*, will be
OPENED MONDAY, 24th inst.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET,
CHEAP CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Tapestry, Velvet, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings
Also, Medallion Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Tassels, &c.,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Barége, Tissue, and M. de Chene Robes—Choice styles, $5 to $18.
ALSO,
Poplins, Challies, M. de Laines, French Prints, Crepe de Paris, Organdies, Paris Brilliants, Baréges, De Beiges, and Traveling Dress Goods
of every description.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
In every variety, including a new lot of
1,000 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 to $5.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Linen Drillings, Linings,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
300 pieces Glace de Chine, 2s. 6d per yard worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS AND POINTS
OF FRENCH LACE.

Beautiful designs, and warranted of the best manufacture. The prices range from $5 to $25 each. Ladies are invited to call and see them.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,

DAMAGED GOODS, WORSTED DAMASKS, Card Drillings, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Diapers, Crash, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Dress Lawns, Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

A CARD FOR THE LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, whose superior fitting and dressmaking is so extensively known and appreciated in the City, is ready to receive all orders appertaining to the business at her house, now open in one of the most convenient localities the city affords. Artistic skill and success in execution is conceded her by ladies from all parts of the Union. No. 113 4th av., near 12th-st.

## MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

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Paper of every quality and size, constantly on hand, and supplied on reasonable terms, at short notice.

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SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TAMMANY SOCIETY; OR, COLUMBIAN ORDER.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Great Wigwam.

At a regular meeting of the Grand Council, held at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening, 24th inst., on motion, Sachem Andrew H. Mickle was called to the Chair, and Casper C. Childs appointed Scribe *pro tem*.

The Council being duly organized, on motion that we proceed to ballot for Father of the Council, Sachems Dunlap and Cooper were appointed Tellers; whereupon, WILLIAM D. KENNEDY was unanimously elected Father of the Council for the ensuing year, and John W. Spicer was elected Scribe.

The Council, having been permanently organized, proceeded to ballot for Grand Sachem of the Society for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of ISAAC V. FOWLER.

Sachems ELIJAH F. PURDY, ANDREW H. MICKLE and EDWARD COOPER, were elected a Finance and Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

The reports of Treasurers SMALL and BROWN were referred to the Finance Committee; after which, Sachem ELIJAH F. PURDY offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Sachem GEO. E. BALDWIN accompanied with appropriate and highly complimentary remarks to the character virtues, long-tried and devoted services of Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, as Grand Sachem of the Society:

*Whereas* The constitutional provisions of our Order, render our respected Grand Sachem, Col. Daniel E. Delavan, ineligible to a reëlection, and whereas, the Grand Council, entertaining as they do for Grand Sachem Delavan the highest respect and regard, as well for the able, dignified and impartial manner he has presided over our deliberations for several years as for the distinguished services he has rendered our ancient and revered institution and also to the Great Democratic Party of our country; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the retirement of Grand Sachem Delavan, he carries with him our sincere respect and esteem, and our warmest wishes for his health, prosperity and continued advancement to high positions in our party organizations.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of the Council, be transmitted to Col. Delavan, and published.

ANDREW H. MICKLE,
Father of the Council, *pro tem.*

CASPER C. CHILDS, Scribe, *pro tem.*

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES. Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1858.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

### Amusements this Evening.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**, Broadway—Ladies Beware—Deseret Deserted.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN**—The Schoolmaster—Tight Rope—Two Rivals—Italian Brigands.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE**—Leap-Year; Or, the Ladies' Privilege—The Four Sisters.

**BURTON'S THEATRE**—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—Lola Montez's Lecture—Morning Call.

**BOWERY THEATRE**—The Stranger—Gun-Maker of Moscow—The Broken Sword.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE**, Chatham-street—Ban Oussel Dhu—Dame Trot—Dog of the Ferry.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM**—Afternoon and Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

**NO. 444 BROADWAY**—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Black Vigils—Siamese Twins—Mrs. Grundy.

**WOOD'S BUILDING**—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Love Laughs at Jobblers.

**NO. 637 BROADWAY**—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P. M |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A. M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 4 P. M. |

### Ocean Steamers.

| | |
|---|---|
| The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool | May 26 |
| The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre | May 29 |
| The *Edinburg* leaves New-York for Glasgow | May 29 |

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, the morning hour was principally occupied in a discussion of the Chicago Harbor Improvement bill, but without any result. The Fifteen Million Loan bill was then debated until 6 o'clock in the evening, but no action was taken. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Grow failed in an effort to introduce a resolution that the next session commence on the 4th of November. After some time spent in business of the District of Columbia, the Ohio election case was taken up, and Mr. L. D. Campbell unseated by a majority of four. The contestant, Mr. Vallandigham, was sworn in. The bill giving to a private company the privilege for twenty years to maintain a railroad with horse cars in Pennsylvania-avenue, was passed. The House then took action upon the Senate's amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative appropriations, after which the Fortification bill was debated, but without any definite action.

The frigate *Wabash* had her sails bent yesterday, and her crew were sent on board. She is now ready for sea, and only awaiting sailing orders. She proceeds first to the Coast of Cuba, where, after showing her flag, she will probably touch at Jamaica to land thirty natives of that Island who came to New-York in the *Susquehanna*, and then proceed to her station in the Mediterranean. The *Arctic* was yesterday completed in her outfit, and little else remains but to send her crew on board, and go to sea. The officers and crew are much pleased at having the company of Capt. Dahlgren, with his long-range guns, on board the Practice ship *Plymouth*, which, it is reported, has been ordered to the Gulf. She is admirably fitted for the service.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive later intelligence from Mexico. The communication between Vera Cruz and the capital is said to be again open, but it is not stated what has become of the two armies which have been threatening each other so long on that route. Vera Cruz had undergone a brief blockade from the Government war-steamer *Guerrero*. The vessel, however, ran short of coal, and the blockade was temporarily abandoned. It is said that the Constitutionalists are once more in the ascendant, and that they have good reason to believe that they will eventually succeed in overturning the dictatorial Government of Zuloaga.

A terrible riot occurred in Philadelphia on Monday evening, in which the Police and the Military were engaged. During the return of the Lafayette (German) Rifles from a celebration at Lemon Hill, a police officer, in attempting to make an arrest, was struck by a soldier with his sword. The Police attempted to arrest the offender. but were resisted by the soldiers. The mob sided with the Police, and several shots were fired on both sides, and Frank Wendell and Charles Brenner, privates, were wounded, it is supposed fatally.

The band of marauders under Captain Montgomery, who have lately been committing numerous outrages in Kansas, are reported to have been surprised by a strong force near Fort Scott, and eleven of them killed. The news, however, needs confirmation. The Indian Agent, Timony, who is about distributing annuities, to the amount of $40,000, among the Sacs and Foxes, fearing an attack from Montgomery and his band, has asked a military escort from Gen. Harney.

The American Tract Society, in session at Boston, held two sessions yesterday, mainly occupied in a warm debate on the resolutions presented on Monday by Mr. Hubbard. The resolutions were finally adopted by about one hundred majority, with the exception of the one providing for a secession from the New-York Society, which was referred to the Executive Committee of seven. The old Board of Officers were elected with one exception.

An examination has been commenced before Justice Welsh in the case of Moses Ehrick, proprietor of a "Fence" in White-street, lately arrested on a charge of feloniously receiving a large quantity of goods, the product of a burglary committed last Winter in Newburg. All the parties engaged in the burglary were detected in a subsequent burglary in New-London, Connecticut, and sent to State Prison. The wife of one of the convicted burglars, being privy to the purchase by Mr. Ehrick, of the proceeds of the Newburg burglary, applied to Ehrick to assist her in procuring bail for her husband, which he agreed to do upon her making an affidavit exculpating him. The affidavit being made, Ehrick cast the woman off with scorn, which so enraged her that she caused the arrest of Ehrick, upon the charge named. An ex-policeman figures in the case, as having been successful in extorting considerable hush-money from Ehrick.

Caleb Abraham, *alias* Gunion, a young but hardened and reckless desperado, who has been several times in the hands of the Police, but has always succeeded in making his escape, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of being an old offender and a fugitive from justice. A detective officer spotted him among some thieves and arrested him, after a desperate struggle. After being locked up, he nearly escaped by boring a hole through the wall of his cell. He defies the officers to keep him long enough to get him up to Sing Sing. There are various charges of burglary and felonious assaults against him. He is also believed to be one of the parties who made the murderous assault, about four months since, upon young Dr. Mott, at the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street.

A man, giving his name as Jacob T. Smith, the alleged proprietor of "Smith's City Express Post," was arrested yesterday to answer a charge of obtaining money and other valuables inclosed in letters to be sent through the medium of his Express to parties living in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. His arrest was effected through a decoy letter in which was inclosed $10. A large number of opened letters were found at his residence in Greene-street. He has about 500 boxes for the depositing of letters in this City, and it is believed that his mode of doing business has paid well.

An important change has been made in the duties heretofore attaching to the Inspector of Vessels. During the reign of Mayor Wood it was customary to inspect almost every vessel arriving in the port, without regard to her tonnage, or whether she was from a healthy or an unhealthy port, or whether she had or had not been inspected by the Health Officer. The Commissioners of Health have passed a series of resolutions, defining the duties and prescribing the fees of the Inspector of Vessels. The performance of these duties are to be made in person, by the Inspector, and the results to be immediately reported to the Board of Health, or to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, a contract was awarded to Mr. Thomas O'Neill, with Messrs. Hetcher and Moses Taylor as securities, for the supply of 10,000 tons of coal, at $3 79 per ton, such being the lowest tender. Other contracts were confirmed. There are 7,097 persons in the various institutions under charge of the Board, being an increase of 1,035 upon the number for the corresponding week of last year

The Police Commissioners sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, asking that the Police force be increased to 1,400 patrolmen. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. Judge Birdseye's bill ($10 per day) for extra services was passed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith lectured last night before the "Christian Union" on "Rome and its Future." She described the great intellectual contest of the age as one between Jesuitism and Democracy, and expressed her faith in the downfall of the former, and with that, in the downfall of Papacy.

Extensive arrangements for the Brooklyn Sabbath School celebration yesterday, were made, but a drizzling rain prevented their entire accomplishment. Most of the schools, however, assembled—three, four, and five each, in some central Church, and listened to addresses, and sung to their hearts' content; after which came collations for the multitude. The afternoon was thus passed very agreeably.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy for Cotton, which declined a shade. Flour and Wheat were in better request at firm prices for desirable lots Corn was in fair demand at about previous figures. Groceries were moderately inquired for and ruled steady. Pork was depressed and lower. Other kinds of Provisions were dull and languid. Naval Stores were in demand, and Spirits Turpentine closed somewhat higher, with less offering. Tobacco was less active, yet firm. The Freight engagements were to moderate extent at unaltered rates.

### State Politics and Prospects.

The Fall campaign begins to attract the attention of politicians. The Republicans and Americans have been making desperate, but thus far not very successful, endeavors to unite their forces,—as such a step would, beyond all question, give them control of the State. It is urged by those who desire the union that there is no substantial difference between them in point of principle, and that there is no good reason why they should not unite upon those issues which they hold in common. The great mass of both parties concede the absolute necessity of some reform in the matter of voting,—of some laws which render impossible the outrageous frauds by which the will of the people is now defeated. There can be no doubt, in the mind of any candid and intelligent person, that thousands and tens of thousands of illegal votes are cast every year,—mainly under cover of the naturalization laws; and that every consideration of honor and the public good demands that a prompt and effective remedy should be applied to this gross and growing abuse. It is urged that, while the mass of the Republicans and Americans concur in these views, they are substantially agreed also upon the issues connected with Slavery. The mass of both parties resist the extension of Slavery by the active agency of the Federal Government, demand for the people of every new State the right to a fair exercise of their own sovereignty in the matter, and condemn the policy of the present Administration in seeking to force an obnoxious Constitution upon the people of Kansas. It seems natural and proper, therefore, as well as expedient, that persons agreeing so nearly upon the cardinal issues, should act together in the political canvass.

But it is much easier, in politics as in everything else, to say what ought to be done than it is to do it:—and in this case personal animosities and long-standing jealousies come in to aggravate and increase the difficulty of carrying these harmonious intentions into full effect. The American movement, from the very beginning, in this State, took the shape of a personal crusade against Messrs. Seward and Weed, and it has by no means lost that animating principle of its vitality. In other States, where it took no such direction of personal hostility, the party has easily harmonized with the spirit of the time, and has had no difficulty in acting with other organizations in pursuit of a common purpose. But in this State it has been, and still is, very different. Governor Seward, nearly twenty years ago, made himself very obnoxious to the active, zealous Anti-Catholic portion of the people, by a policy which seemed to aim, as its paramount object, at the conciliation of the Catholics at the expense of other religious denominations. He has also held steadily and resolutely to the most liberal extension of the right of suffrage—insisting, substantially, that instead of restricting our laws of naturalization, they should be still further extended, and that the moment a man becomes subject to our laws he should be entitled to a voice in making them. As a natural consequence, the American movement in this State was from the start an Anti-Seward movement, and it still preserves that character. It is not easy, therefore, for the supporters of Governor Seward to unite with his enemies in any political organization of the kind proposed. Still another obstacle to the union sought has grown out of the return of Mr. Weed to the editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*, a post which for a very long series of years he held with an ability which is in no wise abated or diminished. He has been the acknowledged leader,—almost the absolute Dictator,—of his party for a longer time than such a position has ever been conceded to any other public man, with the exception, possibly, of Mr. Clay:—and as a natural consequence of this, and of certain peculiarities of his own, he has created a very large force of formidable enemies in the ranks of his own party. His return to the post of command has aroused all these slumbering elements of disaffection, and quite an imposing mutiny has already broken out in the Republican camp. The *Evening Journal* protests against and peremptorily forbids any union of parties which shall bring the original Silver Greys again into position, or give to Mr Fillmore and his leading friends any voice or influence in the management of affairs. One thing seems very certain:—the contest between the leading men in the two factions is irreconcilable. Mr. Weed's friends cannot act with Mr. Fillmore's, and any arrangement which brings either side forward alienates the other. One or the other must be thrown overboard;—and as there is a very general apprehension that, if the attempt be made upon Mr. Weed, he will scuttle the ship before taking his departure, it seems probable, according to present appearances, that it will be the other party who will walk the plank. The prospects of union do not seem to be particularly bright. It has been suggested that Gov. Hunt's nomination for Governor may bridge the gulf, as he has the confidence of the Americans and, according to his own showing, Mr. Weed's friendship:—but the movement, if contemplated, is not yet developed.

The Democrats, meantime, though not particularly harmonious, conceal their dissensions, and count upon the division of the Opposition as a means of keeping in power. They have a very heavy load to carry in the Federal Administration, which has lost public confidence with a rapidity almost miraculous;—but they think the Kansas issues will be obsolete, and hope that new ones may arise which will increase their strength. They have certainly a very wide margin for improvement in this respect,—and the chances are at least ten to one that any change they may experience will be an improvement. The public sentiment of the State is just now decidedly with the Republicans. Whether it will be so husbanded as to give them the victory,—or whether it will be wasted in the personal contests and jealousies which are just now so rife, remains to be seen.

### Increase of the Navy.

There is an unmistakable intention on the part of the Government to make a very considerable increase in our naval force, and the slight flurry created by the "outrages" on our commerce in the West Indies will be taken advantage of to consummate the measure. The bill reported by Senator Mallory on Saturday, to authorize the construction of six new steam sloops-of-war, is not a sudden movement, and has nothing whatever to do with the excitement caused by the recent occurrences in the Gulf of Mexico. The ships were called for by the ordinary exigencies of the service, and no opposition, we presume, will be offered to the measure. But it is reported from Washington that the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives will propose the immediate construction of thirty new steamships-of-war, equal to about the entire naval force we have now at command, and increasing the cost of our Navy to about double the present expenditure. But it is scarcely possible that any such extravagance as this will be authorized by the present Congress, unless there should be a prospect of an immediate war with Great Britain or France. Our present naval force is quite sufficient to cope with any other maritime power.

As ships are constantly decaying, and losses from various causes are constantly occurring, it is necessary to keep constantly rebuilding, else we should in a short time be left without a serviceable man-of-war at our command. But, beyond the necessity for replenishing the Navy, and keeping it up to the standard of maritime improvement, there is no reason whatever for the increase of our naval force. The advocates of a large increase in our Navy urge that we are not only greatly inferior to England and France, but that our naval force has not been increased in proportion to the increase of our commerce. An attempt has been made to prove that our naval force is much less now than it was in 1816, when our whole commercial marine was not one-sixth what it is now. But, even though this were the case, it would be no argument in favor of an increase in our naval force. It is sufficient to know that the cost of our Navy has steadily increased during the past forty years, and that it now exceeds by four millions the entire expenses of the Government in 1823, as Mr. Boyce has just shown in his report on the revision of our navigation laws. Forty years ago there were reasons for a large naval force, which have long since ceased to exist. Our merchantmen then required protection in almost all parts of the world. The Mediterranean, which is now as safe for our merchantmen as Lake Erie or Long Island Sound, was then infested with pirates, which the combined forces of Christendom had been unable to destroy. There were Greek pirates, Algerine corsairs, Barbary cruisers, and wherever our ships adventured they were constantly liable to capture by sea marauders and freebooters. The Gulf of Mexico swarmed with daring piratical cruisers; all along the Spanish main there were rascally adventurers continually committing depredations upon our commerce; even in Rio Janeiro and the Rio de la Plate our merchant ships were attacked, and there was no safety for them anywhere in the Pacific. The islands, which are now under regularly constituted governments, were then inhabited by lawless savages, and our national ships were not sent abroad as a kind of ornamental representatives of our power, but as an actual ocean police force, to protect our flag and redress the wrongs and outrages which our merchant vessels suffered.

The whole aspect of the commercial world has changed since then. We still keep a naval force in the Mediterranean, as we did when Algiers was in full vigor as a piratical nation, but there is not, in reality, any more necessity for our men-of-war there than there is in the Irish Channel. It is thirty years since there have been any pirates in the Gulf of Mexico, and the only part of the world where our ships have needed any protection for many years has been in the China seas, where we have had an ample force employed. But still we have kept on increasing our Navy, and very properly, too, just sufficient to preserve a naval organization, which might be increased to meet the exigencies of an actual state of warfare with any great maritime power. The proposed increase of the Navy, by the bill reported by Senator Mallory, cannot be regarded as a war-measure, or as indicating any apprehensions on the part of the Government of a rupture of our present peaceable relations with Great Britain. If any such feelings were entertained, the increase would be ridiculously small. If there were the slightest prospect of a collision between our own ships and those of Great Britain in the West Indies, we might very soon have a sufficient force there to defend our flag against any force with which it would have to contend. But no apprehensions of the kind can be entertained, and Congress will hardly think it justified in authorizing the construction of thirty steam sloops-of-war because the Commander of an English gun boat or two has exceeded his instructions in boarding American vessels in the West Indies.

Our own Navy looks small when compared with that of England; but the necessities of the two countries are quite as disproportioned as their naval forces. Large as their navy is, it is not any too large for their necessities, while small as our own is, it is quite as large as we have any legitimate use for. We have at present twenty-eight ships in commission of various grades, and about as many more that might be got ready for sea at a short notice, while England has about ten times as great a force. But it would be just about as sensible to increase our national debt to the magnitude of that of England, as to think of increasing our Navy to the same size. England would be very glad to reduce her naval expenditure to the amount of our own if she could; but she cannot, and we divide the mastery of the Ocean with her at a much less cost.

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### Virginian Views of Southern Policy.

The Southern Convention, instead of uniting the South, has had a directly contrary effect. Virginia is effectually alienated by the prominence given to the Slave-trade question; and, if we may credit the Richmond *Enquirer*, a paper which for forty years has been the organ of opinion for that State, she begins seriously to consider whether, in case of dissolution, the Northern, rather than the Southern, confederacy would not be the proper place for her. The following is from an article in a recent number of that able and influential journal:

> "In Montgomery, 'direct trade' was forgotten; 'foreign capital' ignored; commercial capital and credit never mentioned; 'commercial education and Southern literature' never thought of. The 'Slave-trade' absorbed the entire time of the Convention, to the distraction of the councils of the South, and the division of her unity; crimination and recrimination were indulged in by one Southern State against another Southern State, until, as Mr. Scott said, 'the Convention had been turned into a political debating club.'
>
> *What good could possibly result from the discussion of the African Slave-trade?* Suppose the South united, to a man, is it possible, without disunion, ever to accomplish the repeal of those laws that forbid the Slave-trade?—*and do the advocates of the Slave-trade imagine that the South would be guilty of the folly of dissolution, to accomplish a measure that would destroy the value of her now largest interest?* Then why continue the discussion of a question that can never be accomplished in the Union, and for the accomplishment of which the South would be unwilling to dissolve the Union? Why continue to agitate a subject that divides the South, and distracts the attention of her people from subjects of more practical importance?
>
> We can see no good, whatever, to be accomplished by the continued discussion of this question. If the cotton States are determined to revive the Slave-trade, and thus *to destroy the value of Slavery in every non-cotton-growing State, it will demonstrate a selfishness of which we have believed Southern States incapable.* If a dissolution of the Union is to be followed by the revival of the Slave-trade, *Virginia had better consider whether the South of the Northern confederacy would not be far more preferable for her than the North of a Southern confederacy.* In the Northern confederacy Virginia would derive a large amount from the sale of her slaves to the South, and gain the increased value of her lands from Northern emigration—while in the Southern confederacy, with the African Slave-trade revived, she would lose two-thirds of the value of her slave-property, and derive no additional increase to the value of her lands."

These are bold and significant words to be uttered by Gov. Wise's organ.

The extreme Southern press speaks of the Union as a bar in the way, and implies that this obstacle to the prosperity of the South must be removed. It concedes that the foreign Slave-trade cannot be opened "in the Union," but claims its establishment as essential to Southern interests, and insists that no efforts be spared to bring about that result. The Richmond *Enquirer* is entirely opposed to these doctrines. It sees nothing but evil in such Slave-trade discussions as occupied the Convention, and distinctly informs its Southern brethren that if they pursue such a course, Virginia must part company with them. Undoubtedly the motives of the Virginians are liable to the charge of self-interest; but certainly no more than those of the Cotton States. Commerce of whatever kind, whether in Flour, Tobacco, or Negroes, is essentially a matter of interest, though it should be controlled far more than it is, in all its departments, by consideratious of principle and conscience. The Old Dominion derives at present no little profit from the sale of slaves to go South, but her substantial, enduring interests lie in the opposite direction. It is by assimilating herself to the North, by importing Northern industry, enterprise and men, that she shall once again place herself in the first rank of States. Many of her citizens are fully aware of the importance of this policy, and so fast as Southern prejudices permit, are endeavoring to realize it. Nature has forbidden that she should find her leading advantage in Slavery. Let her not bind herself irretrievably to its car. Her office may yet be the important and creditable one of mediating between Northern and Southern extremes, and if she should bear a conspicuous part in the maintenance of the Union, while at the same time securing in the most effectual manner the prosperity and happiness of her own people, it will be a destiny worthy of her history, her hopes, and her pride.

### Our Ocean Steamers.

Commodore Vanderbilt comes to the rescue of the American Mail Steamship Marine. It is announced that, "seeing the discredit into which it has fallen by the discontinuance of the Collins and other lines, and that the ocean is fast becoming monopolized by foreign steamers," he intends to run a weekly line of steamships, "at his sole expense and risk," between the Old World and the New. The Commodore is determined to pluck up our drowned honor by the locks. We wish him abundant success. We shall be very glad to aid and to chronicle the progress of his great enterprise. He will not take it amiss, however, if we hesitate to credit him with the full amount of patriotism which his announcement claims. Men now-a-days seldom sacrifice their lives or sacred fortunes to the honor of their country, and we doubt whether the illustrious Commodore is an exception to the mass of mankind in this respect. In spite of his lamentations over the break-down of the Collins line, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he sits in sack-cloth and ashes, day and night, and refuses to be comforted, on account of that great national disaster. He bore too active a part in bringing it about, to acquire much credit with the public as a mourner over the result. The refusal of the Government to continue the mail contract—both with that and the Havre line—was due in a very great degree to Mr. Vanderbilt's representations that the Ocean postage ought to pay for the Ocean mail service, and he is now driving too sharp a competition with the only remaining American line of European steamers, to inspire much faith in the sincerity of his grief over the gradual disappearance of his rivals from the sea. We are perfectly willing to give him full credit for the energy, sagacity and courage with which he prosecutes his steamship enterprise:—but he must not ask us to believe that he does it all from disinterested and patriotic motives. The Commodore may be a model of unselfish devotion to the public good:—but he will scarcely run a weekly line of steamers to Europe, at his sole expense and risk, exclusively for the credit of the country.

The Telegraphic Cable.—A letter from Captain Ericsson, which we publish in another part of this morning's Times, makes some important suggestions concerning the machinery which is to be used in the second expedition for laying the Telegraphic wire in the bed of the Atlantic. He calls attention to the fact that no sufficient provision has been made for *releasing* the cable in case of the additional strain upon it, caused by the sudden rising of the stern of the ship in a heavy sea. As the fact of the strain will be revealed only by the breaking of the wire, no amount of watchfulness will guard against it. Captain E. suggests the necessity of passing the wire over a sheave, forward of the machine,—with its axis resting on bearings moving horizontally, and poised by an elastic force, air, steam, or india-rubber, equal to the strain which the cable will bear. The suggestion strikes us as one of considerable importance; it certainly merits attention from the parties in charge of the enterprise.

A New Constitution for Maryland.—That most conservative of States, Maryland, determines to-day, by a popular vote, whether she shall call a Convention to revise her Constitution. Opposition is made to this movement on the ground that the present Constitution provides for such a vote every tenth year, and it is claimed that the question can be submitted at no other time. But this objection will, it is supposed, be overruled, as the sovereign people do not readily relinquish their right of changing the fundamental law whenever they please; and experience in other States has sufficiently shown how useless is any attempt to restrict the popular will in this respect. It is pretty certain that Maryland will declare in favor of a Convention.

One of the chief defects alleged against the existing Constitution is its minuteness of detail, more appropriate to ordinary legislation than to the general character of constitutional law. A leading Baltimore journal pronounces it "a budget of blunders," to specify which would require an indictment longer than the instrument itself. It would appear that New-York is not the only State unfortunate in its Constitution.

### City Items.

Colonel Devoe's Lecture.—Colonel Thomas Devoe, in compliance with the invitation of a large number of respectable citizens, repeated his lecture on the "History of the New-York Markets," Monday night, in the Cooper Institute. The assemblage was numerous, and comprised a large representation of those for whom the essay had a peculiar interest,—to wit, the butchers.

The lecture-room has already been described in the Times. It is large and commodious, and, save in its acoustic properties, lacks none of the essentials of a fine public hall. In the matter of ventilation, it is unequaled. A powerful fan, driven by steam-power, revolves in the bottom of a large shaft, and propels the fresh air through an immense tunnel, from whence it is conveyed through an augur hole to every seat in the apartment, and escapes through apertures in the ceiling. This secures a pure cool air in the warmest weather, and by a slight modification of the machinery, may be made to furnish heated air to the whole building.

Fulton-st. Meeting.—The daily prayer meeting at Fulton-street, yesterday, was one of marked interest. Mr. Sutton, a shipmaster, presided. The Rev. Dr. Mutchens stated that he had received a letter from a clergyman in Lexington, Kentucky, in relation to the great revival in that place. One man, aged 76, one of the most notoriously wicked men in that place, had been converted; and, when he made a profession of religion, two of his companions in sin united with the Church at the same time, one of whom was 72 years old, and the other 76.

Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, stated that the religious interest in that city was on the increase—that the daily prayer meeting at Jayne's Hall was filled daily with an audience of 2,000—that the large tent was opened each night for preaching, and the clergymen of the city preached by invitation. He also said that among the 8,000 firemen of that city large numbers had been converted. The Diligent Company, the Schuylkill Company, and the Northern Liberty Hose Company, were mentioned, among others, as Companies whose engine-houses were opened for prayer meetings, and among whom the revival was spreading.

At the Mayor's Office—Yesterday, John Burt, a young shoplifter, arrested by Officer Neis for stealing sewing-silk, was committed for trial. John Dun, arrested for stealing knives from Joseph Welsh, corner of Fulton and William streets, was committed for examination. Wm. Turner and Augusta Smolley, alleged policy dealers, No. 369 Bowery, were brought before the Mayor, who discharged the latter and held the former in $500 to answer. Frederick Dilger, of No. 63 Columbia-street, was brought before the Mayor on a charge of selling policies, but the charge was dismissed. Frederick Bolulner, of No. 52 Sheriff-street, was held in $500 to answer a charge of selling policies. Joseph Hage, for violating a City ordinance in driving a cart not his own, without a license, and being abusive to Officer Freeman, was fined $5.

The Excise Commissioners met at 4 P. M. yesterday. Henry S. Crocker, proprietor of the Gramercy Park House, applied for an innkeeper's license. The application was imperfect. Mr. Homes said he should oppose every application for a license. Last year they granted applications, and it was said they did wrong; this year, if they granted none, it would be said they did right. He would oppose this application on the special ground that it was not accompanied by a bond. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Sunday Traffic.—The reports of the captains of seventeen Wards to the General Superintendent, shows that on Sunday last there were in these Wards 781 violations of the Sunday law by keeping shops open. The Wards from which no reports were presented were the First, Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twentieth. The largest number of violations were reported in the Twenty-first Ward, the number being given as 145 against 16 in the Thirteenth Ward, the smallest number reported. The total number of liquor saloons reported open was 401, lager-bier saloons, 36; groceries, 72; segar stores 49.

It appears from the accounts of the City Chamberlain that the total receipts from Washington Market, including that portion of it which lies west of West-street, during the past year were $53,927, and the proprietors of the stands of West Washington Market say that they pay altogether an annual rent of $37,927 80. Washington Market proper should certainly bring in a rent larger than the difference between these two sums, and probably does. If so, who pockets that portion of it which does not go into the public treasury?

The Third Regiment Hussars, Colonel Postley, will parade on Thursday, five hundred horsemen.

### Important Change in the Duties of the Inspector of Vessels.

During the reign of Mayor Wood, the Inspector of Vessels, who is a creature of the Mayor and Aldermen, was authorized to inspect almost every vessel which came into port, under pretence of protecting the public health. For this duty a fee of $3 was exacted, without reference to the size of the vessel, whether she was from a healthy or unhealthy port, or whether she had been inspected at quarantine or not. In some cases it was alleged that bills were presented and collected for vessels which never came to the City at all, or into the vicinity of the wharves; and some captains complained that if their vessels were inspected at all, it must have been done at a distance, with a telescope. The income from this source must have been from $5,000 to $6,000 a year.

Upon the accession of Mayor Tiemann, he took cognizance of these complaints, which alleged that the service claimed to be performed was a farce, affording no protection to the health of the City, and only serving to fleece the commerce of the port. The Mayor having convened the Commissioners of Health, the following resolutions were passed, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed, for the use of the shipping and other parties interested:

The Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, may appoint an Inspector of Vessels, who shall, under the direction of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, or of the Board of Health, perform the duties required of him, and shall be entitled to receive the following fees:

For each cargo inspected by him, under such direction, $3.

For each vessel cleansed and purified by him, under the like direction, $5.

Which fees shall be paid by the owner or consignee of the cargo inspected, or vessel cleansed and purified.

It shall be the duty of such Inspector, after he shall have performed any service required of him, to make an immediate report of his proceedings, and their result, to the Board of Health, or to the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health.—*Revised Statutes, part I, chapter XIV, title* 1, *sections* 16 *and* 17.

*Resolved*, That the Inspector of Vessels be and he is hereby directed to personally inspect the cargo of every coastwise vessel, *not subject to Quarantine*, and the cargo of every vessel which shall consist in whole or in part of fruit, cotton, wool, rags, hemp, hides, skins, bones or horns, arriving at this port between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November.

*Resolved*, That the Inspector of Vessels be and he is hereby directed to cleanse and purify such vessels, arriving at or being in the immediate vicinity of the wharves of the City, as the Mayor from time to time shall direct; and that he be and he is hereby required to report to this Board daily, the condition of every vessel and cargo so cleansed or inspected by him.

*Resolved*, That each and every resolution, and all directions hitherto passed upon by this Board, inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions, are hereby rescinded.

The foregoing resolutions were passed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, April 20, 1858.

*By order of the Commissioners of Health.*

## THE TRACT SOCIETY.

### Meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Tract Society.

### Proposed Severance from the New-York Society.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the meeting of the American Tract Society in Boston this year on account of the action taken in this City at the recent meeting. An unusual number of members was accordingly in attendance at the meeting in Boston on Monday last. At the outset, after reading the annual report, a very long discussion was had upon a motion to adjourn until the next morning, and upon subsequent motions avowedly intended to delay action until many persons intending to be present, should arrive. Mr. G. G. Hubbard finally obtained the floor, and read a series of resolutions,—published in the Times of yesterday,—declaring that the connection of the Society with the New-York branch of the American Tract Society was *severed* by its recent action. He said these resolutions had been prepared by a Committee of members who had been called together for the purpose of consulting upon the proper course to be pursued. Mr. Hubbard proceeded to sketch the history of the Society, and to explain the circumstances which had led originally to the selection of New-York as the head-quarters for the publications of the Society, and to show that these circumstances no longer existed. The point to be discussed and decided, he said, was how shall the *greatest good* be accomplished? Shall it be by continuing this union, or shall it be by returning to our original condition? They say it was formed for the purpose of promoting greater energy of action in the tract cause. Does that now exist? When this union was accomplished this Society published more tracts, and contributed more to the cause, than all the other Societies united. What now does this Society do? Is greater energy accomplished? Your funds, your contributions, are annually decreasing. They are not increasing. Year after year are the contributions decreasing. Is that the way greater energy is imparted to the tract cause? And they are, not only decreasing, but decreasing in a geometrical proposition. For the last three years, from 1855 to 1858, they have decreased in the ratio of 15, 20, and 53 per cent. Is there greater energy? How long think you, gentlemen, shall we go on, at this rate, and have any Society to meet together? And not only are the receipts decreasing in this rapid ratio, but your expenses are increasing,—increasing very nearly in the same ratio that your receipts are decreasing. In the language of the Secretary of this Society, one year more will bring us back to where we were 25 years ago. This is the opinion of our worthy and respected Secretary. But one year more, and we shall be where we were 25 years ago. Then where shall we be in three years more? The expenditures, prior to 1854, were from 13 to 17 per cent. (of the receipts.) In 1854 they were 19 per cent.; in 1855, 23 per cent.; in 1856, 29 per cent.; and for the ten months ending with March last, 43 per cent. For every dollar that we give to carry tracts to the poor man and the rich man, nearly *one-half* of the amount is spent in the conveyance of the tract to him. Truly, an expensive luxury is this pleasure of giving! And the question will soon be asked, is there not some other way, some less expensive manner in which we can give, than that through the medium of this time-honored Society.

And another reason. gentlemen, it seems to me for returning to our original condition, is that tracts and books are not furnished to us now as cheap as we can publish them ourselves. When this union took place, what was Boston? And what was New-York? What was the whole country? Why, gentlemen, Boston possesses more importance in this country, so far as the number of inhabitants is concerned, than New-York had at that time, and so greatly has the number of tracts increased and multiplied that not one press, but many, are required, not one small edition of 3,000 or 6 000, which was the number of copies of tracts first issued, but tens of thousands, are now sent out, and can we not publish large editions as cheaply in Boston as they can in New-York? Have we not now as ready means of reaching all parts of this country as New-York has? Twenty-five years ago, railroads and steamboats were hardly known; and New-York had the means which Boston had not then, but now has.

As I said before, we must be able to publish in Boston as cheaply as in New-York. When I went to a printing-house in this City to see about the printing of these resolutions, I found there a "tract" which they had been printing for a New-York house, namely, a pamphlet describing the salable lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. If New-York firms come to Boston to get their printing done, because they can get it done cheaper there than in New York, cannot the Tract Society get their tracts printed as cheaply here as in New-York? We have not the same advantages that the New-York Society has. We have not printing-presses and printers engaged on an annual salary; but there are here larger printing-houses who can furnish work as cheap as those in any part of the country. We must then, it seems to me, be able to print our tracts as cheaply as they are printed and published in New-York.

If I correctly understand the Treasurer's report for the last two or three years, it seems to me that we do not obtain tracts from the New-York Society as cheaply as they obtain them themselves. It is stated that the prices are "sufficient to meet the cost of manufacture and circulation," including in that sufficient for the depreciation of property on hand, and allowing liberally for improvements that may be made from time to time. I find that in the year 1856 there was paid to the American Tract Society (for tracts) $29,320; for books and publications, $3,446; for expenses, about which there may be some doubt,) say $4,500; making the gross cost of publications $37.266. The proceeds from sales and from the *American Messenger* were $41,591; making a profit that year of about $4,000. In the year 1857 there was paid to the Tract Society, (for tracts), $33,151; for books and publications $4,784; expenses, estimated at $4,876; total, $42,811. The sales were $38,777, showing a considerable loss. In 1857, according to the report read to-day, there has been paid to the Tract Society $30,121; for books and publications, $2.830; for expenses, $4,305; making a total of $37,259. The sales have been $35,327, showing, if my estimate of expenses is correct, a loss in each of the years 1857 and 1858, and a regular decrease in the amount of the publications sold.

Still, gentlemen, I may be mistaken, but I cannot be greatly mistaken. At any rate, it is a subject that should be taken into our serious consideration, whether it is so, or is not so. Well, then, gentlemen, we have a vast system of colportage extending through New-England, and supported by this Tract Society. We are told that $150 is what each of these colporteurs costs us. Is that so, or is it not so? In the year ending March 1857, there were sixteen colporteurs maintained by this Society in New-England. The whole amount of services was five years, four months and twenty-eight days; expenses, $2.756. If I am right in my figures, that *is over $500 a year for each colporteur* maintained by this Society. I may be wrong; I may be right. I have been informed that the discrepancy between the $150 and the $500 is occasioned in this way: That the colporteurs sell a large amount of books; that the New-York Society allows to this Society twenty-seven per cent. on all sales by that Society, and they calculate that it costs only seven per cent. to get those books from New-York here, and then from here into the woods of New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. So there is twenty per cent. profit on the books the colporteurs sell. We lose on all our books, but we lose still more on those the colporteurs sell. The cost is above rather than below $500. Again I state, however, that I may be mistaken in my figures. But, gentlemen, can we go on in this way? Can we go on with contributions decreasing, expenses increasing, and the number of books sold decreasing? What shall we be if we go on in this way much longer? If our connection with the New-York Society be dissolved, we shall return to the position in which we stood when we joined them. And what is the bond that connects us to them? It is, gentlemen, the strongest and the weakest bond that can join heart to heart or society to society. It is the on ebond of love and of confidence. That, gentlemen, is the sole bond that binds this Society to the New-York Society. Has that bond been broken by the action of the Society at New-York at its last annual meeting, or not? It was the understanding of those that consented to this union, that the wishes of this Society should be duly regarded in the election of a Publishing Committee. True, it was stated that there was no agreement, no binding agreement to this effect. No, gentlemen, it was simply an understanding. Has that understanding been kept? Yes, gentlemen, until this present year it has been kept. Year after year, election after election, that gentleman whom this Society wished, was continued. At the last annual meeting the request was made that a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, the number of which was twelve, should be made a member of the Publishing Committee of that Society. Was that wish regarded? No, it was not regarded. The bond was broken, and not one word of sorrow was uttered at the breaking of that bond—not one lisp of regret. I believe that inanimate nature, when it hung the walls of that Church in mourning, expressed the feeling that thrilled the heart of New-England when that bond was broken. Where do we find this union? We find it not in Boston. Not in any one place throughout the length and breadth of New-England. On the contrary, the want of union is apparent to everybody. It is for this meeting to determine whether our Society shall go on in the course it has ever maintained, and enable its officers to collect as large contributions as they have during the past year.

At this point of Mr. Hubbard's remarks the Convention adjourned.

### Second Day's Proceedings—Action on the Resolutions.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Tuesday, May 25.

The American Tract Society held a forenoon and afternoon session to-day, mainly occupied in warm and exciting debate on the acceptance of the resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. Hubbard. A large number of members engaged in the discussion, the speakers being limited to ten minutes. The resolutions were finally adopted by about one hundred majority, with the exception of the principal one, seceding from the New-York Society, which was referred to the Executive Committee of Seven.

The old Board of officers was reëlected, with one exception, Mr. Alvord succeeding Mr. Bliss as Secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

## The British Aggressions.

### THE SAMUEL CHURCHMAN SPOKEN BY A CRUISER.

The brig *Samuel Churchman*, Captain AUKERS, from Cienfuegos, on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Captain AUKERS reports that when off Havana, on the 11th, he was spoken by one of the British men-of-war in the Gulf. An officer on the cruiser inquired where the brig was from, but he did not attempt to board her.

### BOARDING OF THE S. THURSTON AND MARCIA TRIBOU, AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.

*From the Boston Journal, May 24.*

The brig *S. Thurston*, Captain LAMPHER, and schooner *Marcia Tribou*, Captain BRAY, arrived here this morning from Sagua. They were among the American vessels lying in the port of Sagua, which were recently visited by the British officers, as before mentioned. Captain LAMPHER reports that he was boarded on a Sunday in the harbor, while lying at anchor, by the Second Lieutenant of a British gunboat, who requested to see the ship's papers, and asked several questions in relation to the vessel, where she was bound, &c. The Captain replied to his questions, but did not show his papers, because they were deposited ashore, as is the custom of all American vessels while in port. The Lieutenant remained on board about five minutes, and behaved in a very gentlemanly manner, treating the Captain with all proper courtesy and respect. He was armed with a cutlass by his side, as were the men in the boat, but no insolence was manifested by any of the party. Captain LAMPHER states that he did not object to any question asked, nor was he offended by anything connected with the affair, and he believes that to have been the general feeling among the American shipmasters who were visited. The whole matter was treated with unconcern, and only afforded some amusement to the Americans. The indignation was chiefly confined to the shore, among the Spanish officials, who were highly excited, and the Captain of the port obtained several affidavits from American Captains who had been boarded. Captain LAMPHER is of opinion that some versions of the above affair which have been published have been somewhat too highly colored.

Captain BRAY, of the schooner *Marcia Tribou*, was twice boarded, once just before entering the Port of Sagua, and afterwards while in port, on the same day with the other vessels. On the first occasion he was ordered to heave to by the firing of a gun. He immediately hove to and hoisted his ensign. The boat, which belonged to an English steamer, came alongside, and the commanding officer stepped on board, and asked several questions as to destination of the vessel, her tonnage, contents of her cargo, &c. All the desired information was given him, and he expressed himself satisfied and left. He was on board fifteen minutes, and the detention of the vessel altogether was a little short of an hour. Captain BRAY says the officer was rather inquisitive, but used no insulting language, and his conduct was respectful throughout. The second visit, while in the harbor, is spoken of in similar terms, as related by Captain LAMPHER, and corresponds with his report. Captain BRAY makes no complaint of the treatment received on either occasion.

### BOARDING OF THE SHIP ESCORT.

*From the Boston Herald, May 14.*

Captain BRYANT, of the ship *Escort*, arrived at this port, yesterday, reports being boarded by an officer from a British steamer, when off the south side of Cuba. He asked where the ship was from and bound, but made no request to see the papers. Captain B. reports the conduct of the boarding party as being very friendly.

### AT THE NAVY YARD.

The frigate *Wabash* had her sails bent yesterday, and the crew were sent on board. She is now all ready for sea, and awaiting sailing orders, which are expected every hour from Washington. She will proceed first to the West Indies, making a cruise on both the north and south sides of Cuba. A party of thirty colored men, who were shipped on board the *Susquehanna* at Kingston, as nurses, coal-heavers, &c., when that vessel put into Port Royal with the yellow fever on board, will probably be sent back in the *Wabash* which will land them at Jamaica, and if there should prove to be no special call for services in looking after the British cruisers, she will proceed on her destination in the Mediterranean Station.

The work of fitting out the *Arctic* was not interrupted by the rainy weather of yesterday, and last night everything was about ready for her to receive her crew, which will go on board to-day, when she will proceed at once on her voyage. The announcement that the Ordnance practice-ship *Plymouth*, under command of Capt. DAHLGRENE, will accompany the *Arctic* upon this duty in the Gulf, has greatly raised the spirits of her officers and crew. She is a powerful vessel, of light draft, and in perfect order to render effective service if needed.

Mr. DELANO, the naval constructor at the yard, states that it is wholly untrue that the steamer *Fulton* is a slow vessel. She is a side-wheel steamer of great power, and, in point of speed, is not excelled by the fastest steamer now running on the Sound. Her regular rate of speed when under steam is about 17 miles an hour. For strength of construction she is also one of the first in the Navy.

### THE BILL TO RESTRAIN OUTRAGES ON THE AMERICAN UNION.

*From the Washington Union.*

The power of the United States is confessed all over the world as being quite sufficient to restrain outrages upon their flag, and to redress wrongs inflicted upon their citizens and property. The real difficulty exists in the fact that the Executive authority is too limited to enable the President to put in force the abundant material we are acknowledged to possess. In this way, in the chief commercial ports of the world, Americans are told that their Government "is very good *at home*, but is absolutely powerless abroad." This branch, in fact, of the Executive functions, is reserved to Congress. The President, in other words, is armed with plenary authority to embroil the nation in mischief; but when an active service is required of him, to restrain aggression upon the rights or persons of our citizens, that is a duty which Congress, by the common law of our Administration, reserves to itself. The President may do ever so much evil, but is forbidden to do any good. Such we regard as the language of existing laws on the subject.

We hold it to be the clearest policy in the world that the strength of the nation, in case of wanton aggression upon our flag, should be put in a position to be exercised to an extent necessary to vindicate the honor and dignity of the Republic.

The bill proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois is a measure of the greatest importance to the country. If it becomes a law, it will simply arm the Executive to protect the flag and citizens of the United States. *We have no idea that this measure has been introduced into the Senate with any special reference to the alleged outrages which have recently been perpetrated upon the merchant vessels of the United States in the West Indies*, or, indeed, with reference to any special case or cases of a kindred nature elsewhere, nor is it at all probable that such authority thus conferred upon the President would in any manner tend to embroil the country in difficulties with any nation. As we see the proposition, it is eminently a peace measure, rendering an efficient administration of the Government possible, at least; and by the known existence and concentration of the power in the hands of the President, restraining the aggressor against acts of outrage against our flag.

## Southern View of the British Right of Search.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

We see it stated in the papers that the ground of defence, on the part of the British cruisers, for forcibly overhauling our coasters in the Gulf of Mexico is, that they are only looking out for pirates. That, as by a law of the United States, it is rendered piracy for any citizen of the United States to bring slaves into the United States, they take our coasters into their philanthropic and imperial supervision, and propose to protect us from the pirates who may bring slaves into the United States, by seizing them on the high seas, and hanging them in Jamaica. *Here, again, we see the humiliating position in which the United States are put by our absurd legislation with respect to the African Slave-trade.* As a pirate is *hostis humanæ generis*, no cruiser of any nation, it is supposed, can be blamed for ascertaining, by force, whether a vessel is a pirate or not. Hence the cruisers of every nation in the world have a right to come upon our coasts, and overhaul every vessel which they think proper to suspect of being engaged in the African Slave-trade—the laws of the United States declaring them to be pirates.

Our readers will perceive this is a very different ground for interference from that which has been assumed on the coast of Africa. Great Britain claimed a right of violation of American vessels on the coast of Africa, simply to ascertain whether the vessel was American or not. Such a vessel, carrying slaves to Cuba or Brazil, was not a pirate; she was merely engaged in an illicit trade. To bring slaves *into the United States* only, is piracy. The ground now assumed is, that slaves are being imported from Africa into the United States; and this, by our laws, being piracy, British cruisers have a right to detect the piracy and suppress it. *Hence, a British naval police, by our own laws, is created over the coasts of the United States. This is the position.*

Now, in all frankness, we must confess that there is great force in this position, if assumed by Great Britain. There is no question that the cruisers of every nation under the sun have a right to seize on the high seas and condemn pirates, in any port in the world. *Pirates belong to no nation. All nations are interested to destroy them, and the flag of no nation can protect them. Hence it is the right, as it is the duty, of the cruisers of all nations to ascertain whether a vessel on the high seas is a pirate or not.* As all vessels on our coast bringing slaves into the United States are pirates by the laws of the United States, why should not British cruisers ascertain, by search and examination, whether they are pirates or not? This is the position, and it is not without strength. *The fault is in our laws, declaring that to be piracy, which, by the decisions of the Courts of Great Britain herself, is perfectly consistent with the laws of nations.* The African slave-trade, in no sense, can be piracy.

One of two things, it is plain, must be done, if we would preserve our self-respect or rightful position amongst the nations of the earth. We must either deny the right of foreign nations to board a vessel sailing under the flag of the United States, even to ascertain whether she is a pirate or not, *or we must repeal the law making the African slave-trade with the United States piracy.* If we admit that the cruisers of foreign nations may board an American vessel to ascertain whether she is a pirate, and continue our law making the slave-trade piracy, then we must submit to foreign nations having on our coasts and in our seas, a naval police, with limitless power of harrassment and tyranny. As Great Britain and France have practically revived the African slave-trade, *our proper course is to repeal the law making the slave-trade piracy*, and thus take from Great Britain the right of interfering in any way with our ships on the high seas. If she then presumes to exercise a right of search over them, let us once more go to war for the freedom of the seas, and never cease it until we have established, for all time, the sovereignty of our flag over every ship it protects.

## Rome and its Future.

### LECTURE BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

Last night, at a regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union, in Clinton Hall, Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH, who is one of the members of that Association, read a discourse on "Rome and its Future." She said she was not one of those who would overlook the benefactions of the Roman Catholic religion in past ages, for her monasteries, while they harbored crowds of lazy and besotted monks, had also nurtured men of piety and learning, and had been the depositories of literature and the asylum of the fine arts. In their inception, these brotherhoods had been salutary and harmonizing; but, like all human institutions, they had survived their time. The life of the monkish recluse, bound to passive obedience, was one revolting to her Protestant blood, and also to her Democratic ideas of what belongs to a true manhood. But besides all the good the Church had effected through this instrumentality in the past, she had helped on our humanity in a way unknown even to herself. Hidden under the dry bones of the Romish Church was found the germ of our Democracy, for she recognized the master and the slave as one in the brotherhood of Christ, and in doing that, the Church was teaching a lesson which was not found in the breviary. Though the Church might go on, yet humanity must outgrow her. She gave to the world both a LUTHER and a LOYOLA—and both were powers. But the one had the wings of a cherub, which spurns all darkness and chains; the other had neither wings nor eyes, but was bound and led shackled at the will of another. Jesuitism was the very essence of the Romish Church. In the eternal destinies those two men, LOYOLA and LUTHER were bound to appear; and, under the circumstances, the one was no more anomalous than the other. The system of LOYOLA, if carried out, would reduce the individual to the condition of a chattel. The Protestant and the Jesuit ostensibly aim at the same thing, the education of youth; but the Protestant does so that he may be free and enlightened as a man—the Jesuit that he may be useful to the Church. The one elevates; the other degrades. The one sends him forth a man among men, subject to law, and reverent to God; the other sends him forth a disciplined tool, to work for the Church. These know nothing but the Church—King, President, ruler of every grade, subordinate to the Church—and the Pope as its exponent. The one turns out an intelligent citizen; the other a devotee of Rome, from whom all power must emanate, and all benefactions follow. As a Protestant woman she (the lecturer) was far from undervaluing the benefactions of the Roman Catholic Church in behalf of her sex. Indeed, women owed very little to the Protestant Church. The Church of Rome admitted the feminine element to worship, and thus not only endeared, but made holy, the name of mother. Thousands incapable of the abstract idea of a Deity were thus melted into worship before the dear image of the mother of God. Protestant women, ambitious, aspiring, cultivated, became restless from inaction, and embittered because they were debarred from the honors and dignities which of right belong to genius or talent without distinction of sex. The Roman Catholic Church, on the contrary, provided a medium whereby women might find scope for their highest capabilites, and vent for their highest aspirations. The Roman Catholic woman need not fear to grow old, as Protestant women always did. The matron who had grown up children no longer in want of her supervision, need not die of inaction, nor crawl into a corner to be sent out of harm's way. On the contrary, she might enrol herself in some religious order, and by works of charity, and by acts demanding address and judgment, assume at once a position of importance and dignity, and at length be addressed by bishops and cardinals as "The Very Reverend Mother General"—by no means an inappropriate appellation. Protestantism might learn somewhat from the old Church in regard to this as well as other things. The Reformation, while it enlarged the scope of the human mind, served also in a great degree to circumscribe the sphere of her (the lecturer's) own sex, and, in this country, all efforts to narrow the field of womanly effort might be traced back to the old puritanic hatred of the Church of Rome. The Protestant Church might learn much from the Church of Rome. She had been for ages as much divided into sects as was Protestantism, but she met this difficulty by providing means whereby enthusiasm might be scattered and still made serviceable. But she did better than this when she found fields for the exuberant energies of her members. It is the Priest of the Roman Catholic Church who first looks on the wild bloom of the desert, and gathers the flower where it nods amid eternal snows; it is the priest who first drives along some ruined palisade at the mouth of some magnificent river, in the security of which he and his little flock sing the songs of Zion in a strange language. Everywhere is he found, amid the frozen regions of Greenland and Siberia, the burning sands of India, and the torrid isles of the Pacific. No spot of earth is too desolate for his endeavor—no people too low in the scope of intelligence for him to strive to enrol them in the Church. All honor to the work of the self-sacrificing priest of whatever creed, for his heart is always greater than his creed! Divested of all ties, having neither wife nor child, the Roman Catholic priest performs his own work with singleness of heart for the Church, while, at the same time, his own enthusiasm of nature finds a field for its exercise. The Church of Rome, the lecturer continued, was the most pliant of all institutions, when she has an end to serve. No longer odious in our Republic, she was losing much of her ancient caution, and we, less devoted to much of our principles than were our forefathers, were fast losing sight of her obnoxious features. But it was not the less certain that the spirit of Rome was opposed to that of Democracy. The history of the present Pope and the fate of the Italian Republic, which was hailed on this side of the water with so much enthusiasm, was confirmation of what she had said.

[Having given her estimate of the character of PIO NONO, and detailed the leading events in the history of the Roman Republic of '48, the lady proceeded:]

The Republic was crushed, but despots must remember that if the blood of martyrs be the seed of the church, the blood of patriots will nourish the germs of freedom, even in the Eternal City. Italy had no future—Rome no hope—till the Pope was deprived of his temporal, and limited to his spiritual throne. The people there, as elsewhere, desired a Republic, and a Republic they would eventually have. It was only a question of time. Rome was a land of beggars and eleemosynary asylums. The Pope went abroad, and behind him was a purse-bearer who gave alms to a people not ashamed to receive them. All revenues were in the hands of the Church. The priest and the Church were the life and the image of Rome. There the girl was reared in a foundling hospital, and was dowered by the Church. The orphan's childhood, if it were a bright boy, was reared for the Church; if a girl, she was received again into the asylum, there to be educated and dowered and married, and thus perpetuate the obedience in which she was born. All earnest endeavor of soul, all manly freedom, all womanly instinct, were utterly destroyed by the Church. Jesuitism was the symbol of the Church; its end was the overthrow of all human rights. Already, the Jesuit, highly cultivated and pliant, was a favorite guest in cultivated circles, as he was in the days of PASCAL, who boldly exposed the wiles of the system. Jesuitism had been aptly termed a sword, the hilt of which was at Rome. We, in our easy, credulous, and negligent toleration, underestimated the power of Rome and the influence of Jesuitism. Because all was smooth and courteous, we were hard pushed into the belief that it was safe, while, if we looked about us, we would see on every side evidence of the growing power of Rome in American affairs; and the spirit of that power was no more favorable to Republican ideas here in America than it had proved itself to be in the Republic of the Eternal City in the ecclesiastical sense. The great battle had been already fought in the theological world. In spite of the infallibility of the Church, she held to as many and as discordant sects as the Protestant Church. The only difference was that the former retained her members in ostensible unity, by means of orders and brotherhoods, who might fight with each other to their hearts content, while the Pope would look benignly on, glad to see them exhaust their strength in so harmless a manner. Hereafter the battle would not be one of creeds, but one for human rights. It would be between Jesuitism and Democracy, and it would be one that would be forced on the people, even in this country. But, in spite of human endeavor the course of the mind of man was onward and upward. And as to movements of such opposite tendencies as Jesuitism and the Reformation, the one in accordance with the higher aspirations of man and the other destructive thereto, it must follow that, as beneficence and harmony are the great Divine laws of the Universe, the evil movement must decrease. Jesuitism would last as long as Rome lasted, but they would die together, and a Christian Democracy rise from their ashes. [Applause followed which was suppressed in accordance with the rules of the "Union," and at the suggestion of the lady herself.]

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, unanimously, and, after some unimportant discussion, the meeting adjourned.

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ARREST OF A YOUNG AND DESPERATE OFFENDER—A HERO OF MANY ESCAPES.—CALEB ABRAHAMS, *alias* GUNION, a young but noted offender, was arrested on Monday by Officer BENNETT, of the Detective Police, at Conrad's Garden, in Ninetieth-street, where the Saengerbunde festival was being held. The prisoner made a desperate attempt to get out of the clutches of the officer, but did not succeed. He was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. The cause of his arrest was his being recognized by the officer as an old offender and fugitive from justice. In February last he was arrested for picking the pocket of Mr. SAMUEL PARKER, at the corner of Broadway and Bond-street, of a gold watch and chain, valued at $200. On being brought before the Court of General Sessions for trial, he pleaded guilty to the charge, when sentence was suspended upon his promising to go immediately to sea. A Deputy-Sheriff took him in charge, and, while conveying him to a shipping office, he made his escape, since which time he has managed to elude the Police until his present arrest.

On Monday night the prisoner attempted to escape from his cell, by boring a hole through the wall, and had nearly effected his purpose when he was fortunately discovered. Yesterday morning he was handcuffed to another prisoner, and two officers undertook to conduct them to the Police head-quarters in Broome street. On arriving at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, the two prisoners broke loose from the officers and took to their heels. They were pursued, and after an exciting chase of several blocks, were both re-captured. After being shown up to the Deputy and his officers, ABRAHAMS was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, and committed till the next term of the Court of Sessions, when he will be brought up for sentence on the previous charge, to which he pleaded guilty, and also to be tried on several other charges that have since been preferred against him. The accused is alleged to be one of the parties who, some time since, made a murderous assault upon Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, at the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street, as was supposed for the purpose of preventing the attendance of the latter as a witness on the trial of a burglar by the name of BIGLER, who was shot while attempting a burglary upon a shoe store in the Bowery. The Doctor, it will be remembered, was called to dress the wounds of BIGLER, and thus gave the information leading to the arrest and subsequent conviction of the offender, who is now serving out his time in the State Prison. It is also believed that the prisoner is the person who committed the felonious assault last January upon Mr. SAMUEL CASPER, residing in Avenue A, and that he was likewise concerned in a burglary upon the shoe store of Mr. HURD, in the same avenue, in March last. The prisoner is about twenty years of age, but appears much older. He has red hair, dark, fierce eyes, and altogether a forbidding and desperate expression of countenance. He boasts that he has escaped nearly a dozen times from the Police, and says that he will repeat the exploit or die before they will ever get him inside of Sing Sing Prison.

## TERRIBLE RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

### Conflict Between the Police and the Military—Two Men Dangerously and Several Others Badly Wounded.

*From the Evening Journal of yesterday.*

Yesterday afternoon the city was once more disgraced by a wild riot. This was no less than a conflict between the military and a posse of police officers, in the Fifteenth Ward. It appears that the Philadelphia Lafayette Rifle Company, under command of Capt. BALLIER, went to Lemon Hill for the purpose of celebrating Whitsuntide Monday, by a sham battle and a pic-nic. While returning in the evening they were followed by a mob, and upon reaching Twenty-third and Coates streets a row commenced. Stones were thrown, and several shots were fired. A number of persons were more or less injured.

CHARLES BRENNAN, a member of the company, received a ball in the left breast, immediately below the heart. It is thought that he cannot recover. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, in Race-street between Third and Fourth, where several physicians have been in constant attendance upon him. He is a single man.

FRANK WENDELL, another member of the company, also received a dangerous wound. The ball entered the right lung, and has not yet been extracted. He is a married man, and resides in Arch-street below Third. His recovery is also considered doubtful.

GEORGE SHUSTER and JACOB MOWER, both members of the company, were slightly wounded—the former being shot in the arm, and the latter receiving a cut on the head.

One of the officers of the Fourteenth Ward was cut on the side of the head with a sabre. His wound is a very severe one, although not considered dangerous. It is alleged that this blow was struck by one of the members of the Company, named MYERS, who was arrested this morning, and will have a hearing before Alderman BINDER in the course of the day.

ALEXANDER B. DUNCAN, an officer of the Fifteenth Ward, was knocked down and badly beaten. He also received a blank cartridge in his hip.

The above are all the persons whom, in the confusion, it could be ascertained were injured, although it is believed that a large number were slightly wounded by the missiles which were used.

#### STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN BALLIER.

Captain BALLIER states that his company went picnic-ing to Lemon Hill yesterday. During the day everything passed off quietly. In the evening when the company was about to leave the ground, several police officers interfered, and wanted to take a man out of the ranks. The Captain resisted and told the officers that they could have the man they desired after the company arrived at their armory, which is in Military Hall, Third-street below Green. The Lieutenant of the Ward was satisfied with this. The officers then went off, and proceeding to the office of Alderman BINDER, obtained a warrant for the arrest of the individual they wanted. They Captain again refused, telling the officers that "they had no right to take a man with his uniform on, under militia law. He was responsible for the men under his command, and they should have the man they wanted when he was discharged at the Armory." Police officers Nos. 453 and 455 then fired pistols into the ranks of the company, and five men were wounded. This occurred opposite the Fifteenth Ward Station-House. A crowd, among whom were the police officers, followed the company to their Armory, throwing stones all the way down. After their arrival there, the mob dispersed, and the officers did not come after their man.

#### LIEUT. KEE'S STATEMENT.

We also had a conversation with Lieut. JAMES KEE, of the Fifteenth Ward Police. He says he received orders to go to Lemon Hill to protect the peace. He had thirteen men of his own, and ten from the Fourteenth Ward. In the afternoon several of the military were intoxicated, and he saw there was a disposition among them to riot. He next observed a man with his sword drawn over the head of another man, and in the act of striking. The Lieutenant caught the weapon and prevented the blow from being given. At this time there were a great many rowdies upon the ground. When the company left, the Lieutenant and four or five of his men followed. At the gate one of the Fourteenth Ward officers was struck upon the head with a sword, and the company was thrown into great confusion. The Lieutenant told the Captain to get his men in line, and march on. Instead of doing this the members rushed upon the crowd with drawn swords. Two rifles were pointed at the breast of the Lieutenant. With one of these he was struck upon the arm, which disabled him for some time. The man who struck the Fourteenth Ward officer was drunk. The Lieutenant, perceiving the spirit of the mob, went to the Captain and asked him to give up the man.

This he refused to do, saying that he was accountable for his men. The Lieutenant replied that he was satisfied he could get the man at any time, but he had better be delivered up. At Coates-street and the Reading Railroad, a rush was made for the man, and the Lieutenant directed Officer LAWRENCE to get a warrant from Alderman BINDER for the arrest of the individual who committed the assault, and he would go to the armory and execute it. Opposite Alderman BINDER's office, which is in Coates-street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and in close proximity to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, a crowd, seeing the policeman go in, made another rush for the man in the ranks. The Company was again thrown into confusion. The Lieutenant went to the band of music and requested them to strike up and march on. At this time a general *mêlée* ensued. Stones were thrown and the military used the butts of their rifles. One of the weapons was discharged. After that several other shots were fired. Finally the Company marched down Coates-street, with a mob of two or three hundred persons following them. At Broad-street there was another outbreak, but it was immediately quelled.

The disturbance caused considerable excitement in the Fifteenth Ward last evening, and the riot was the universal theme of conversation among the residents of the neighborhood this morning.

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COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

## MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—MCFALL.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, Mr. THOS WILLIAMS to Miss CHARLOTTE MCFALL, of New-York City.

DERBY—MESSENGER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, WM. T. DERBY, M. D., to Miss MARY L. MESSENGER, of Brooklyn.

HAND—STEVENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, Mr. GEORGE HAND to Miss CATHARINE STEVENSON, of New York City.

GREENN—TUERS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 23 by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, Mr. EDWARD J. GREEN to Miss ELIZABETH TUERS, of New-York City.

PAGE—LYONS.—In this City, on Monday, May 24, by the Rev J. S. Inskip, Capt WM PAGE, of the bark ——, to Miss MARY J. LYONS, of New-York City.

COOK—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, Mr. HENRY COOK, of California, to Miss ANNA JOHNSON, of L. I.

BALDWIN—LOSS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer, JESSE H. BALDWIN to Miss AUGUSTA J. LOSS, of this City.

COKELET—GIBSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 24, by the Rev. W. D. Ganse, EDWARD COKELET to Miss SARAH KATE GIBSON, both of this City.

SMITH—CROSBY.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, May 25, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Mr. N. PECK SMITH to Miss MATTIE S. CROSBY, all of Brooklyn.

WALKER—HAMMER.—COLWELL—HAMMER.—At La Crosse, Wis., on Wednesday, May 19, by the Rev. Mr. Chapin, AMASA C. WALKER, of the firm of Coomes & Walker, to OMIE HAMMER. Also, WILSON COLWELL, President of the Katanyan Bank, to NANIE HAMMER.

## DIED.

WEST.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 25, suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET WESTERVELT ACKERMAN, wife of William West, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 50 West 12th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family will please attend without further invitation.

BIANCHI.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, WILLIAM H. BIANCHI, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at 2 P. M., on Thursday, May 27, at No. 139 Division-st.

SHIPLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 23, ROBERT SHIPLEY.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother-in-law, H. D. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 West 32d st., on Wednesday, May 26, at 5 P. M., and from thence to the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., where the funeral service will be performed.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday, May 24, HELEN COCKBURN, wife of George Duncan, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Perry-st., on Wednesday, May 26, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 24, EVERT A. BANCKER, Esq.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 117 West 38th-st.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 24, at his late residence, No. 132 Jay-st., Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, May 26, at 4 P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner Pierrepont-st. and Munroe-place. Relatives and friends, and the members of the Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend.

DE CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday May 24, ELISHA S. DE CAMP, son of Joseph De Camp, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marshall Division, No. 11, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 38 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

REED.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 24, Mrs. CATHARINE REED, wife of Joseph Reed, aged 43 years.

DANFORTH.—At Hartford Conn., on Tuesday, May 25, Mrs. LUCY DANFORTH, mother of J. Danforth, of this City, aged 85 years.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR
Has the advantage over all others of a constantly moving body of
COOL DRY AIR,
And is
So constructed as to be the most
EFFECTUAL, COMPLETE,
And
PERFECT REFRIGERATOR
Ever yet offered to the public,
Manufactured and sold by
GEO. GIBRY & CO., No. 806 Broadway.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

"I never yet read a poor story in the MERCURY!" is the exclamation of all readers of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
And the remark is true as gospel. The MERCURY never does publish cheap stories. The MERCURY employs none but the best writers; and what is more, it PAYS more liberally for REAL TALENT than any other weekly in America.
GEORGE ALBANY
Is now writing for the MERCURY at $1,000 for
EVERY STORY.

C. H. RING, Agent for
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Dr. SMITH: Your valuable Magnetic Salve gives general satisfaction. The demand for it is on a continual increase.
C. H. RING, Druggist,
No. 192 Broadway.
The trade supplied at Dr. S. B. Smith's lowest wholesale price.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR SALE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS.—And Echo answers nothing but "Ice-Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons, unless they come in too great crowds to purchase them of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in these branches and the many useful arts, just published at $2 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this week. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

ALL ADMIT THAT ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR young men in New-York is Brother BRADLEY, the great cheap looking-glass dealer, No. 156 William-st., on the corner of Ann-st. N. B.—Four gilders wanted.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
is
OUT THIS MORNING,
OUT THIS MORNING,
OUT THIS MORNING,
OUT THIS MORNING,
OUT THIS MORNING,
and
For Sale by all News Agents in the United States and British Provinces—
entitled
NICK WHIFFLES,
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
or,
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
*A Tale of the Northwest.*
*A Tale of the Northwest.*
A TALE OF THE NORTHWEST.
*A Tale of the Northwest.*
*A Tale of the Northwest.*
☞ Be wide awake if you want a copy!
☞ Be wide-awake if you want a copy!
☞ Be wide-awake if you want a copy!
☞ Be wide-awake if you want a copy!
☞ Be wide-awake if you want a copy!

A. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Use Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
☞ FOR COAT MAKERS.
☞ FOR PANT MAKERS.
☞ FOR VEST MAKERS.
☞ FOR DRESS MAKERS.
☞ FOR CORSET MAKERS.
☞ FOR MANTILLA MAKERS.
☞ FOR CAP MAKERS.
☞ FOR GAITER FITTERS.
These are the first Sewing Machines using a needle and shuttle practically established in America.—*New-Yorker.*
It is unquestionably one of the best.—*Sunday Courier.*
Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Agents wanted. Send for a circular.
Address, care Box No. 2,841, Post-Office, New-York.
Use Bartholf's Sewing Machines.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BURGLAR-PROOF
PADLOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES,
DOOR LOCKS,
SECURE BOLTS,
IRON, BRASS AND
SILVER-PLATED,
CHAIN BOLTS
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

CATARRH.
Dr. GOODALE'S office, for consultation and treatment of Catarrh and its consequences, Neuralgia Headaches, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all the derangements arising from this disease, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.
No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
R. GOODALE, M. D.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the New-Jersey Editorial Association, held at New Brunswick on May 13, JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings, and S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., were appointed sole and exclusive Advertising Agents in this City for the Newspaper Press of New-Jersey, and were also authorized to announce the fact of their appointment.
The peculiar situation of New Jersey—lying, as it does, between the two great cities New York and Philadelphia—makes its trade to fluctuate between these two cities; and the preponderance of trade to either is greatly dependant on the amount of advertising done in New-Jersey by the Manufacturers and Merchants of one or the other city. This fact has been well attested, by actual trial and observation in particular branches of trade, and *will hold equally good in all others.* We think the Manufacturers and Merchants of New-York would do well to pay greater heed to this fact; for the railroad facilities of the State are such as afford *equal* facilities in getting to, and receiving goods from both cities; and if the proper exertions were made by the New-York Merchants and Manufacturers, a large proportion of the trade from Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, Burlington, Monmouth and Ocean Counties, which now finds its way to Philadelphia, would be diverted to New York, and thus tens of thousands of dollars would be added to the profits of that city. A fair and candid consideration of the subject will, we think, lead every one to this same conclusion, and hence the sooner the exertion is made (viz.: advertising liberally in New-Jersey journals) the better will it be for the Manufacturers and Merchants of New-York.
Persons wishing to advertise in the New-Jersey journals will please call at either of the above-named agencies.

"I never yet read a poor story in the MERCURY!" is the exclamation of all readers of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
And the remark is true as gospel. The MERCURY never does publish cheap stories. The MERCURY employs none but the best writers; and what is more, it PAYS more liberally for REAL TALENT than any other weekly in America.
GEORGE ALBANY
Is now writing for the MERCURY at $1,000 for
EVERY STORY.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary,
New-York, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS.
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.
One 38c. bottle of Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters, if used this Spring, may save much sickness and perhaps life. If you only could realize the importance of a bottle of purifying medicine in the Spring, nearly all the complaints would be speedily cured, for only 38c. for a large bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.
"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame,
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"
BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.
The real FRANGIPANNI PERFUME is manufactured only by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, of No. 2 New Bond-st., London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many. None however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance made by P. & L.
FRANGIPANNI. THE PERFUME.
FRANGIPANNI. SACHET.
FRANGIPANNI. FRUIT.
FRANGIPANNI. SOAP.
FRANGIPANNI. POMADE.
FRANGIPANNI. OIL.
Sole Agent for the United States,
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's Office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary,
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates,
for Cash or Credit, our very large
and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Selling at Extraordinary Low Prices
FOR CASH.
Imperial Velvets, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50 per yard.
BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS.
Small Figures for Libraries, Reception Rooms, &c.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.
New and Beautiful Styles, 88c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
INGRAINS,
All Wool, 38c., 45c., 50c., 60c., and 75c. per yard, newest styles.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
Carpets, superior quality, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard
AT ANDERSON'S
Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery.

No. 448 Broadway.
A NEW AND CHEAP SEWING MACHINE,
Called, on account of its universal adaptation to every description of sewing for
FAMILIES, PLANTATIONS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
and SHOP WORK, generally, and the low price at which it is offered to the Public,
THE PEOPLE'S SEWING MACHINE.
Invented by J. W. Burnham, remarkable for the simplicity of its construction and excellence of its workmanship. It is easily managed, not liable to get out of order; requires but one hour's practice to learn to operate it, and makes no noise.
The needle threads itself, and uses any kind of thread or silk without rewinding.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by
GEORGE W. GILBERT,
No. 448 Broadway,
above Canal-st.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL
IS
WARRANTED TO
Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to three days;
Cure Inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetters, in one to three days;
Cure Far-ache Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cures Quinsey, Palpitation, Pleurisy in one to ten days;
Cures Asthma Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.
This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.
Ladies should all use it. It always leaves you better than it finds you, and one bottle often cures entirely.
Sold, wholesale by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park Row, and by Druggists everywhere.

## WASHINGTON MARKET.

It is assumed, and has been stated, on an examination before the Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen, that $60,000 were annually collected from the stands west of Washington Market, and that a large portion of the same had not been paid into, but fraudulently withheld from the City treasury; and as if to confirm this unwarranted accusation, a new Special Collector has been appointed by the Mayor and Comptroller.

We have acted as Collectors at Washington Market—one for the period of 17 months, the other for three years—and have returned all moneys collected into the City treasury; and, although the receipts increase annually with the quantity of business and the addition of stands, there never has been collected $30,000 for any one year, for the rents of the stands west of the Market.

The receipts from the whole market have increased more than $20,000 a year since our collections commenced.

All statements reflecting upon our integrity we pronounce unqualifiedly false, and as soon as we can find responsible accusers, we will teach them that we cannot be slandered with impunity.

J. G. BAUM,
G. G. GOODHURST.

DEAD! DEAD!
In wall or bed,
LYON'S POWDER "lays" them—
Bed-bugs, fleas,
That mar our ease—
LYON'S POWDER slays them.
Roaches, ants,
Bugs on plants,
LYON'S FLAKES amaze them.
Dead! Dead!
In house and shed.
LYON'S PILLS tremendous
Kill the rats
And mice, says cats.
And gloriously befriend us.
Dépôt for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for noxious insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

"I never yet read a poor story in the MERCURY!" is the exclamation of all readers of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
And the remark is true as gospel. The MERCURY never does publish cheap stories. The MERCURY employs none but the best writers; and what is more, it PAYS more liberally for REAL TALENT than any other weekly in America.
GEORGE ALBANY
Is now writing for the MERCURY at $1,000 for
EVERY STORY.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse,
No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

THE RELIEF AFFORDED BY DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar affections has given that valuable preparation a wide popularity among those who for years suffered from such ailments. It is excellent as a tonic and beneficient in its effects on the system. Its history is one almost of miracles, one to which Dr. HOSTETTER can point with confidence and credit. Indeed, no remedy perhaps, in the same period has attained such an extended popularity as the Doctor's BITTERS, which are ever regarded as a certain cure for distress of stomach. Those who have tried it speak praisingly of its effects, and therefore we can commend it to general use. The BITTERS are free from anything calculated to prove injurious to the system, or objectionable to the patient.
Sold by all grocers, hotels, and druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES.—A very large assortment, comprising the latest Paris NOVELTIES, in all colors, from lowest to highest price, just received per steamers *Persia*, *Vanderbilt* and *Fulton*. Also, FANS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., all of which are offered to the trade on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest market prices, by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden lane, up stairs.

SWILL MILK.—ANOTHER LONG LIST OF houses where Swill Milk is left daily, is published in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER this day. For sale at all News Dépôts everywhere.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, universally conceded to be the most popular company that ever visited America.

WEDNESDAY—A new grand historical ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called

THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,

with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.

Mlle LOUISE LAMOUREUX,

Mlle ANNETTA GALETTI,

(her first appearance in America ;)

Signor DOMENICO RONZANI.

M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchettis, and other favorite artistes.

AND FIFTY LADIES of the CORPS DE BALLET.

Theresa.......................Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Carwin, her rejected lover.......................Signor D. Ronzani
Fontaine, a pastor.......................Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Emilie Countess of Morville.......................Mlle Collet
Aseph, her son.......................Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Lavigne, a farmer.......................Signor Cesare Cecchetti
Bridget, his wife.......................Signora Serafina Cecchetti

The new scenery by Mr. Heilge. The orchestra will be increased, conducted by Mr. Woolf.

For full particulars, see small bills.

No other piece will be played on the same evening.

In active preparation, a new comic ballet.

### LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26.

In consequence of the shouts of laughter and enthusiastic applause which followed the first representation of LEAP YEAR ; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE, By MRS. D. P. BOWERS' STAR COMPANY OF ARTISTS, it will be repeated this evening, with the same brilliant cast of characters.

Mr. Dimple.......................Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Solomon.......................Mr. W. Chapman
Walker.......................Mr. Shewell
Mrs. Flowerly.......................Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Miss O'Leary.......................Miss Anna Cruise
Miss Desperate.......................Mrs. Silsbee
Mrs. Crisp.......................Miss C. Jefferson

During the evening, a variety of popular music by the Orchestra, led by Dr. Cunnington.

To conclude with (second time) the successful comedietta of THE FOUR SISTERS.

Mr. Beauchamp.......................Mr. Boniface
Caroline (in which she will sustain four distinct characters).......................Mrs. D. P. Bowers

TO-MORROW EVENING—THE KING'S RIVAL, and other entertainments, in which Mr. Conway, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and the other popular artists of the company will appear.

### BROADWAY THEATRE.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,

COUNTESS OF LANDSFELT.

LECTURER AND COMEDIENNE.

Last engagement of this distinguished and gifted woman prior to her departure for

EUROPE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,

May 26 and 27,

Mme. LOLA MONTEZ will give her celebrated and amusing Lecture on the

COMIC ASPECTS OF LOVE.

After which she will appear as

MRS. CHILLINGTON,

In the elegant comedietta, by C. Dance, Esq., of

A MORNING CALL,

Supported by A. W. FENNO, as Sir Edward Ardent.

Mme. LOLA MONTEZ will lecture on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Positively her last appearance.

Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Box book now open.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1858.

Positively last week but three of the

Farewell engagement of the Peerless Brothers,

GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME,

And their talented double Company.

"We ne'er shall look upon their like again."

Gabriel Ravel in two great characters.

FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE SCHOOLMASTER,

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,

THE TWO RIVALS,

THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,

Doors open at 7 ; to commence at 8.

Tickets 50 cts. ; Children, 25 cts. ; Upper Boxes, 25 cts.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1858, will be performed the capital Comedietta of

LADIES, BEWARE.

After which will be produced a strictly business transaction, in four acts and several deeds, entitled

DESERET DESERTED ;

OR,

THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7 ; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26,

Will be acted the Play of

THE STRANGER.

After which

THE GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW,

To conclude with the Drama of

THE BROKEN SWORD.

Admittance 25 cents.

### PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.........A. H. Purdy

THIS EVENING, May 26,

The entertainments will commence with the Drama of

BAN OUSSEL DHU.

To be followed by the comic Pantomime, entitled

DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.

The whole to conclude with the exciting Drama of the

DOG OF THE FERRY.

### WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager,

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.

THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD

Perform EVERY EVENING.

In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of

BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,

with the finest quartette and entire company.

Second week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.

To conclude with

LOVE LAUGHS AT COBBLERS.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 ; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.

### MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.

ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.

BLACK VIGILS.

Matt Peel.......................as.......................Cæsar

SIAMESE TWINS.

WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?

DOUBLE BREAK-DOWN.

THE ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.

Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—SECOND WEEK AND boundless success of the superlatively beautiful, brilliant, suggestive and wonderfully life like dramatization of Sylvanus Cobb's latest and most finished *Ledger* story, the enrapturing ROSALIND HUBERT ; OR, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, with the peerless performer, Miss SUSAN DENIN, in the alluring character of Rosalind, and that sterling favorite, Mr. B. Watkins as Simon Peter Drake, which will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and also THIS AFTERNOON at 3. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the Aquaria, or, Aqua-Vivaria, may be seen ; besides which, the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents ; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

**MOZART HALL, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.**—Miss E. L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, will give her last Grand Concert in America, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1858. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable aid : Signior Luigi Gassier, (from the opera ;) a lady from private life, resident of Bond st., will sing upon the occasion, her first and only appearance before the public. Also, Mr. J. M. Abbot, Piano-forte. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores, and at the Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

## SPORTING.

### NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB

REGATTA FOR 1858

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

By order of the Commodore.

A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

**LAUNCH.**—THE PLEASURE BARGE SON OF MALTA will be launched on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., 3 o'clock, P. M., foot of 86th-st., East River. Every member of the Malta Club, also all invited guests, are particularly requested to be present. Members of the Club will please be at the house of Mr. DUNLAP, at the above place, half an hour preceding.

HENRY W. GENET, Commodore.

## PUBLIC LECTURES.

**SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.**—Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS will read "The Merchant of Venice," and (by request) "The Bells," by Edgar A. Poe, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at the Brooklyn Institute. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents. Family tickets, admitting three persons, $1. May be obtained from the Librarian at the Institute.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB** meets at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Furnace of the Franklin Locomotive Company of Boston.* Engineers and others able and willing to aid in improvement of our great steam operations, are respectfully invited. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION**—No. 444 2d av., corner 28th-st. The Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Rector ; the Rev. MATTHIAS E. WILLING, A. M., Missionary. Divine Service—SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Bible Class—TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are all free. Strangers, and all interested in this good work, are affectionately invited to attend. The Rt. Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will preach (D. V.) in this chapel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26.

**SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES**—AT the Floating Church, foot of Laight-st., North River. There will be special religious services held in this Church this week, commencing on the evening of the 24th inst. and continuing every evening through the week, except Saturday. The Rev. Dr. BEDELL, the Rev. Dr. S. COOK, the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, and the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY are engaged to preach ; the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others, to deliver addresses. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman ; has been in that capacity for many years ; will be found valuable help wherever her services are needed ; is fully competent to take charge in any gentleman's family ; is fond of children, and a good nurse in sickness ; is without incumbrance, and willing to go wherever she is needed ; has lived in both City and country ; reference from those of the highest respectability, who have known her many years. Can be seen or addressed, for this week, at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, who has no incumbrance whatever ; can take charge of a baby from its birth or grown children ; can do all sorts of plain sewing ; has lived with some of the most respectable families in that capacity. Can be recommended from her last place. Call in the store, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing ; or to take care of children, and do plain sewing. No objection to go in the country. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse ; can take care of children from their infancy ; is willing to do chamber work, ladies' fine washing or ironing ; has no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited, at No. 78 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waitress ; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months with a private family. Inquire at No. 586 Greenwich-st., corner of Hammersley-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman ; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry ; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts ; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 35½ 6th-av., in the toy and paper store, near 4th st., for two days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing ; no objections to the country. She can be seen at her present employer's, for three days, who will give her a good recommendation, No. 7 Bank st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY a Protestant girl who thoroughly understands her business, as seamstress and dressmaking and arrange hair ; would have no objection to travel for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, as nurse ; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or a nursery. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., near 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family, is a good sewer, and understands making up all kinds of linens ; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork. Has good City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, neat, tidy, and trustworthy young woman, as chambermaid ; will make herself generally useful. Also, a competent and economical girl as general houseworker ; will be found efficient and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, in a private family ; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing ; has no objection to going into the country with a family for the Summer ; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as good cook ; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. City references from her last employer. Inquire at No. 24 12th st., near 7th av., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing ; has good City references ; no objection to go into the country a short distance. Apply at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper ; the highest testimonials can be given both as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or apply to No. 429 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork or fine washing, or general housework in a small private family. Has no objection to the country. City reference from her last place. Call at 1 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

**WANTED**—WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A HOTEL or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs, over shoe store.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to attend a bakery, or as child's nurse or lady's maid ; would prefer the country ; would have no objection to travel with a family. Apply for two days at No. 98 Monroe-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook ; will assist in washing and ironing ; is a good bread baker, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the shoe store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and to do neat, plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting ; has over two years of the best of references ; has no objections to go into the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

**WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as waiter or nurse, and has no objection to the country ; one who understands her business perfectly, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No 394 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG women : one as cook ; the other as waitress, is willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., in the millinery store, until suited.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and child's nurse ; is a first rate washer and ironer ; no objection to go to the country ; good reference. Apply at No 159 Laurens-st., one door from Houston-st. ; to be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and well recommended girl, to do downstairs-work ; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker ; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family, to do housework or chamberwork ; no objection to travel. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A WOMAN, THE WASHING TO take home to her own house, family or gentlemen's ; she is thoroughly capable of doing any kind of washing or ironing. Good reference given, if required. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILDREN, by a girl 16 years of age ; is healthy, neat, clean, and good tempered, and will endeavor to please. Good reference given. Apply for 3 days, at No. 57 East 57th-st., upstairs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN protestant woman, to take the entire charge of children ; has had several years' experience. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 4 days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a middle aged woman ; will assist in washing and ironing ; no objection to go into the country ; has good City reference. Apply at No 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

**WANTED.**—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORED girl wishes a situation as competent cook, makes good pastry, bread, cakes, pies and preserves ; understands her business perfectly ; likes the country ; would assist to wash and iron. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS ; one as cook, washer and ironer ; the other as chambermaid and waiter ; no objection to the country ; good City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children. Best of City references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., back room, first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, industrious girl, as chambermaid, seamstress, or child's nurse ; is kind and obliging, and perfectly honest. Apply at her present place, No. 103 West 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOMAN who understands her business perfectly and can give good City reference, and willing to help in the washing and ironing. Apply at 129 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children. Call, for two days at No. 132 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and ironer in a private family ; the best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 169 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family ; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 85 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR THREE OR FOUR months, in the country, by a fully competent chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employers, No. 129 East 15th-st.

**WANTED**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations—one as cook, the other as chambermaid in a private family. Have six years' City references from their last places. Apply at No. 40 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and child's nurse, in a good family, in City or country. May be seen for one week at No. 196 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can give the best of City reference. No objection to go into the country. Apply to 78 North Moore-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing ; the best City references given. Apply at No. 85 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and washing, or waiting ; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Competent to do plain sewing, or take care of children. Apply at house of her present employer, No. 47 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, (American,) a situation as seamstress. Apply for one week of Mrs PEASE, No. 51 Eldridge-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do housework. Good City reference. Call at No. 187 20th-st., third floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, for general housework ; is a good plain cook, first-rate laundress, neat, willing, and anxious to please. Those who want a trustworthy, faithful servant will find her such ; one who values a quiet domestic family, where she will have a good home. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, for two days.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION, by a respectable woman, who is fully experienced in soups, meats, poultry, game, blancmanges, jellies, pastry and cakes of all kinds. Has the best of City reference ; no objection to the country for the Summer. Also, by a respectable young woman, as competent chambermaid and waitress or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 360 6th-av., above 22d-st.

**WANTED**—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country, for the Summer—one as general servant ; makes excellent bread, and do the work of a private family ; wages, $7 ; the other, as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress ; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or as second nurse ; would assist in chamberwork, or in washing ; has lived two years in her last place ; left owing to the family not wanting help ; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 375 1st-av., corner of 21st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid ; can do fine washing and ironing, and take full charge of an infant from its birth ; has no objection to go in the country ; the best City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived 16 months. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron ; as waitress and chambermaid ; as laundress and chambermaid ; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine laundress or chambermaid and waitress ; can fill either situation ; has good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid, by a competent person, with good City reference ; no objections to go in the country a short distance. Apply at No. 149 Houston-st., between Avenues C and D, for two days.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation to take care of children and sew ; is a good seamstress, and can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, waiting or be willing to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork and washing ; would like to go to the country for the Summer ; has good City reference. Call, or address C. A., No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE IN A PRIVATE family, by a Protestant young woman ; would take the entire charge of a baby, and has no objection to travel. Satisfactory references given. Call at No. 90 West 20th st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a Protestant girl ; would do light chamber work or assist in washing and ironing ; is willing to go to the country. Refers to S. H. Rodman, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 162 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

**WANTED**—WASHING, BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS ; does up shirts in magnificent style ; or to take in family washing ; best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse, and can make herself useful otherwise. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 Avenue A, corner 11th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, by a person who has lived in that capacity with a lady for ten years. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, for one day.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 Avenue B, third floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, or child's nurse, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 253 East 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook ; is a good baker and understands her business. She can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter ; the best of City references. Call at No. 4 Union court, University-place.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress ; understands her business perfectly ; has good city reference. Apply at 68 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and mind children. Apply at No. 162 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOMAN, as cook. Apply at No 7 East 30th-st. for one week. The best City reference given

## MUSICAL.

**SOPRANO SINGER** WANTED FOR A CHURCH CHOIR—Compensation moderate. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, with reference.

## HELP WANTED.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—IN A WHOLESALE manufacturing Paper Hanging establishment. He must be a man of experience and energy, thoroughly acquainted with the business and with the country trade, and entirely capable of taking charge of the selling department. Address, with references, Box No. 2 548 New-York Post-Office.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, to travel for a commission house, down town, to solicit consignments and to buy when the market is favorable, on joint account. To one who has some capital to invest a liberal salary will be paid and steady employment given. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 169 *Times* office.

**COOK WANTED.**—A WELL-QUALIFIED WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, is wanted as cook until the 1st of November next, to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 8 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**WANTED**—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, A short distance in the country, a man to drive a horse, wait on the table, and make himself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first house above 23d st.

**WANTED**—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 20 Amity-place, before 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNE DAME PARISIENNE**—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

**UNE DEMOISELLE PARISENNE PROTESTANTE** désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

**WANTED.**—EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY will please notice that there never was a more respectable, efficient and well-recommended class of female servants to be found in the City than at Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th av., one door above 22d-st., including a large number of respectable Protestant girls in various branches of housework. A lady in attendance. On hand a good Scotch cook.

**TAKE NOTICE.**—THE BEST PLACE TO ENGAGE good domestic female help of any description is at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st.

If you wish Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters or Laborers of any kind, call at this, or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st.

**ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS** immediately can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 1th-st., corner of 6th av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

## AGRICULTURAL, &C.

### SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other

MOWING MACHINES.

Dépôt in New-York.

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No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

### PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents :

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

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GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,

And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

**LEAKY ROOFS.**—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot ; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 288 Fulton-st., basement.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store or hotel, or as groom in a private family ; can drive and take care of horses and turn them out in good style, and wait on table if required ; no objection to the country ; good City reference ; is capable of each kind of work. Call or address, for two days, No. 59 Madison st., in the rear, up stairs. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. THOS. ATKINSON.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses ; is willing to make himself useful to his employer ; can give the best of City and country reference as to his character, capability, sobriety and honesty ; country preferred. Address, two days, W. L. W., Box 130, *Times* office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man ; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses ; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SMART, WELL-RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter ; is fully competent in either capacity ; would take charge of a boarding-house. No objection to the country ; will be found careful, steady and anxious to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman ; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is a careful driver ; is a good plain gardener, and would make himself generally useful ; is wishful to go in the country. Has the best city and country reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near the cor. of Houston-st., east side. Can be seen for three days.

**WANTED**—A BAR-KEEPER'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is highly recommended from his last employer, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, and has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 100, *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation ; he is a good coachman and groom, and also a good vegetable gardener and farmer, is willing to make himself useful to his employer ; has the best of reference ; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any respectable business ; is well acquainted with dry goods ; can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address Box No. 106, *Times* office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who understands the business ; has experience of plain gardening ; can make himself generally useful ; reference satisfactory. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108, *Times* office, for two days.

**WANTED.**—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE IS desirous of obtaining employment in a straw and fur establishment ; is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address FURRIER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom ; is accustomed and fully competent to drive and undertake the care of horses ; can be recommended by City reference. Address, or call at Dr. Husack's, No. 101 Franklin-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man who understands the business ; has experience of plain gardening ; can make himself generally useful. References satisfactory. Address J. M., Box No. 165, this office.

**WANTED**—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family ; is a single man, with favorable reference to late City employers. A line addressed L. B., Box 119, this office, will be promptly attended to.

**WANTED**—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family ; is a single man, with favorable reference to late City employers. A line addressed THOMAS, care of Mrs. Matthews, No. 197 East 24th st., will be promptly attended to.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without children ; understands gardening and farming first-rate ; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. M., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a wholesale commission house. Can bring good references from last employers. Address G. D., No. 214 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of City references. No objections to town or country. Address J. T., No. 110 3d av.

**WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a private family for a young man, (English,) who is fully competent. Apply at No. 6 Lexington av.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as waiter ; will wait on a gentleman or invalid. The best of City references from his last place where he lived 7 years. Call, for two days, at No. 612 Broadway.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) A situation as valet or waiter in a private family ; is fully competent. A. B., No 13 Sullivan-st.

**COACHMAN.**—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, with four years' reference from his last place, desires a situation as coachman ; is a good hand over horses ; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful in any way to please his employer ; will go in the country. Also, by a very neat and respectable colored man, as waiter in a private family ; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house ; City or country ; good reference. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

## INSTRUCTION.

**TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS** are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the

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No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal ; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

**ALONZO FLACK, A.M.,** PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address

A. B. WINANT, Principal.

**A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER**—GRADUATE OF YALE—Now establishing himself in the City, has a few hours for private pupils. Lessons 37½ cents ; $1 50 per week, or at pupil's residence, $2. Best testimonials and references. Address S., Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

**RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.

JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

**BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE**—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,

the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

**MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY, WHOSE TIME IS OCCUPIED** a few hours daily at the School of Design, would like to place herself in a family where she could teach two or three children as a compensation for her board. Address Box No. 19 Post Office, for reference and further particulars.

**AN AMERICAN LADY,** EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident teacher, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842, Post-office, New-York.

**A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,** wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CARRIAGES FOR SALE.**—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

**FOR SALE**—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH ; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

**SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.**—One high-door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

**FOR SALE**—ONE SORREL MARE 14½ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP OF L. H. BONE** & CO. is dissolved, and the subscriber will continue the business on his own account. EPHRAIM DE WITT and THOMAS DOUGLAS are not connected with the subscriber, and have no right or interest in his business.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

**THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY**—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE.**—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE Safes, in excellent order, for sale very cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM C. FORD, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the several States and Territories, No. 13 Wall-st., second story, back room, New-York.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO FIND a quiet, genteel home on Brooklyn Heights : A gentleman and family, or party of gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant accommodations and good board, at moderate prices ; house very pleasantly situated, with garden attached, within four minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

**BOARDING.**—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE commodious and beautifully-furnished rooms, with partial board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, located in a fashionable part of the City, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 98 Madison-av. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, partly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife ; good table ; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 32 Bond st.

**BOARDING.**—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—ABOUT TEN MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries ; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

**A HOME.**—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES, DESIRING a permanent home, can find the best of accommodations at No. 191 West 28th-st. The house is new, brown stone, and furnished newly throughout. Four or five lines of conveyances run within half a block, and every convenience and comfort that people can have in their own house may be had. Terms moderate. Families wanting a home up-town please call at the above place, between 8th and 9th avs., before looking elsewhere.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR** three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms with full or partial board. Also, a front parlor to let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 11th-st. No objections to a couple of respectable single ladies.

**WANTED**—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, CONVENIENT to the Hudson River or New Haven Railroad, from 10 to 50 miles from New-York, for a lady and her daughter seven years old. Location must be pleasant, and terms moderate. Address P. P. PEASE, for ten days, through Broadway Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

**A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM,** connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor ; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New-York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

**TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN** and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, upon moderate terms. The room has gas and nice pantry in it. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

**FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE** 2d and one on the 3d floor, in a first-class private house, with all modern improvements, will be let either separately or together, with or without partial board. Sixth-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY**—LIVING NEAR GRAMERCY-square, have a room, or room and bedroom, which they would let to one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board. For particulars, address ALPHA, Box No. 124, *Times* office.

**WANTED**—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, without board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders, between 16th and 20th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Address F. C. B., Box No. 1,591 Post Office, New-York.

**A BACK PARLOR**—ON THE SECOND FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with full board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor, beautifully furnished. Address Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

**NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.**—Choice rooms, with board, can be had in a beautifully-situated and modern-built house, and an excellent Summer location.

**A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM,** with use of bath-room and gas, to let, without board, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 78 White-st.

**FURNISHED ROOM.**—A NEAT, SMALL LODGING room to let to a gentleman of respectability, at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 138 Thompson-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—IN A GENTEEL neighborhood. The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at 79 12th st. Reference required.

**AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR** 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

## HOTELS.

1858.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,

Notre Dame st., Montreal.

JOSEPH H. DALEY.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

**ALLYN HOUSE**—HARTFORD, CONN.—THE Allyn House is an entirely new structure, built of brick and free-stone ; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient ; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is at the corner of Asylum and Trumble sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt, State House, and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.

CHARLES DEVENSP, Proprietor.

**SUMMER RESORT.**—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats *Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora*. Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.

A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—RESPECTABLE BOARD and pleasant home can be found in a small family of adults for two or three children. Location healthy and accessible, with ample play-ground. Terms moderate and City reference unexceptionable. Address D. McLEAN, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED** FOR A FAMILY of six persons, within four hours from the City, where no other boarders will be taken. Four good-sized rooms required. The situation must be either near the water or in a mountainous district, and convenient to Railroad or Steamboat. Lawn and shade trees desired. Address R. P., box No. 127, office of this paper, giving description and terms.

**BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY,** is now opened for the reception of boarders ; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

**BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FROM THE** 1st of June next, may be had for two or three families, at a pleasant farm house near Hastings. Particulars may be learned by inquiry of S. H. PROVOST, 215 Front st.

**ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL,** NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., ON the East River. Large house, surrounded by gardens. Take 2d or 3d av. cars. The only residence below 1st-av.

**THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD** Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

### FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

**PIANOS, PIANOS**—AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.—Six and three-quarters and 7-octave Pianos, finished in the Louis XIV. style, from $175 on, being only half the usual price. These Pianos are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. They are called the wonder of the age by all who have seen the same. Before buying elsewhere, call and examine at J. SCHUBERT'S Music Store, No 98 Spring-st.

**PIANO-FORTES.**—HAINES & BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES BROS.

These Pianos to let, new and second-hand, and sold on installments as above. J. M. PELTON.

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD** carved grand diagonal Piano, finished back and front, powerful rich tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600 ; been used a few months and in perfect order ; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**RARE BARGAINS.**—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

**A $350 SUPERBLY FINISHED, RICH** toned, full 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, with all the latest improvements, for half its value if purchased immediately ; but few months in use, with City makers' guarantee ; the greatest bargain now offered. Call at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,)** Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

**REMOVAL.**—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REMOVED their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$5 REWARD.**—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 22, a small yellow SLUT ; answers to the name of Fanny. Any person who will bring her to No. 3 9th-st. will receive the above reward.

## TO LET.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York ; a coal yard, (near the East River,) Brooklyn ; a mansion, out-houses and six acres of land on the east bank of the Passaic River, (a few rods from Newark Bridge ;) a dock, also a large factory, on the Passaic River, in Newark, and several houses and stores there. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

**TO LET**—A NICE SECOND FLOOR THROUGH, IN the new brown-stone front house No. 201 West 50th st., near 8th-av., 5 rooms and modern improvements. Rent $200 a year. Also, to let, the parlor floor of house No. 255 9th-av., with 5 rooms. Rent $240 a year. Apply to JNO. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

**TO LET**—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

**TO LET**—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

**HOTEL TO LET**—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely fitted for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

**THE FOUR LOFTS OF NO. 535 BROADWAY,** adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st., are to lease low for a term of years. The second story is an elegant, well-lighted showroom, 25x100 feet, occupied by a fashionable milliner. All the premises are arranged for profitable sub-letting.

**HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN FIFTH-AV.** to let from 1st of July until 1st of October ; will be rented to a small family that will be particular with the house and furniture, for a low rent. For further information, address Box No. 903 New York Post Office, with address of applicant.

**TO BE LET**—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

**TO RENT**—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $850. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

**TO RENT**—THE FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, No. 129 East 21st-st., gas, fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, frescoed ceilings, &c. Rent $500. Inquire in the carpet store of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

**OFFICES TO LET**—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A SMALL TWO story brick front cottage, No. 11 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**HOUSES WANTED.**—I HAVE A GREAT DEMAND for houses and parts of houses. Landlords will do well by registering their houses and stores at the Empire City Institute. Houses, stores and farms for sale or to exchange. Rents, accounts, &c., collected. Empire City Institute, No. 378 6th-av., one house above 23d-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**IOWA LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK** or Brooklyn property.—1,650 acres choice selected lands, in Van Buren, Wapello and Monroe counties, near thriving villages and railroad, at a low figure.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

## FARMS WANTED.

**THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY** wish to purchase from 500 to 3,000 acres good grazing land, within easy distance of New-York, on the line of the New-Haven, Harlem, New-York and Erie, New Jersey, or Long Island Railroad, for a Dairy Farm or Farms.

Proposals, stating the locality, quantity and quality of land, and lowest cash price, will receive attention.

Address J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Wall-st., Post-Office box No. 3,443.

**WANTED**—WESTERN FARMING LANDS.—A valuable country seat and farm on a beautiful bay, where all the delicacies of the water can be obtained. The property is near the City of New-York, and well adapted to cut up in villa sites, as the views are very fine. Price $30,000. Western lands will be taken in part payment. Address M., Box No. 1,049 Post Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW,** or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen ; has been built 5 years ; has just been painted and papered throughout ; is in complete order ; there are 3 acres of ground, with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 101 West 38th st., New-York.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET**—Located about 1½ miles from Astoria village ; fine bay view ; house nearly new ; 11 rooms, with barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with two acres of ground, beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Terms very easy. Inquire of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET**—Containing eight rooms, barn, large garden, &c., situated in Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the dépôts. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to SANDS SEELY, Stamford.

**A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.**—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from dépôt, is finished with every convenience ; contains dining-room with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants ; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms ; laundry and kitchen ; and large bath room. Gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. ; grounds, 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., N. Y. ; or address P. O., Box No. 142 Stamford, Conn.

**YONKERS PROPERTY.**—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The dwelling-house on North Broadway, corner of Glenwood-av., with nearly two acres of land ; two fine copses of trees render this property very desirable. The premises are undergoing improvements, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of June.

ALSO FOR SALE—A choice building lot of about 1½ acres, on Palisade-av., studded with fine old oak trees. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, or at Yonkers, adjoining the property, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 8 minutes walk of the Railroad dépôt, located in Franklin-place ; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick ; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 140 deep. Will be sold reasonable ; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of EBN A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

**FOR SALE**—AT DARIEN, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL country residence, about four minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story house, nearly new, and in first-rate order ; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings ; a variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a sacrifice, if sold immediately. Possession given at any time. JAS. E. JOHNSON,

No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

**FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET**—In Westchester County, half a mile above High Bridge ; adjoins the residence of Col. Lewis G. Morris ; contains six rooms, a kitchen, laundry and cellar. One hour's drive from the City, or half-hourly by Harlem Railroad ; one mile from Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Price $5,000. Inquire at No. 30 Wall-st.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

**FOR SALE AT RYE**—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, containing 2 acres, handsomely situated a quarter of a mile south of Rye Station, on the Boston Road, in a good neighborhood, and a very healthy location. The house is a two-story frame, 26x43 feet, nearly new, well built, and in good order. Good barn, stable, garden, &c. Apply to JESSE PURDY, Esq., of Rye, or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.**—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads, having a very fine water front and view ; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser, at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—ERIE BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.—A very desirable residence on the Hudson, one hour's ride from the City, with one acre of land, outhouses, and every convenience for a Winter or Summer residence. The views of the river are almost unequaled. Erie Bonds would be taken. Price $14,000. Mortgage $7,000. Address Box No. 2,743 New-York Post-Office.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN** Island, for a modern built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 13 acres, 1½ miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond Road, suitable for a gentleman's residence ; it is well supplied with springs and two large fish ponds. For further particulars, apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 307 Bowery.

**STATEN ISLAND.**—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a genteel house in New-York, a desirably-located and well-arranged gothic cottage, with modern improvements and ornamental grounds, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE BANKS** of the Hudson, to let to a small family ; a very pretty cottage near Fort Lee—contains 9 or 10 rooms, is in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation. For further information, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA**—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with or without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 87 Gold-st.

**TO LET**—IN UPPER NYACK, A TWO-STORY and attic brick house, containing seventeen rooms. Apply to D. M. CLARK, Merchant, Upper Nyack, or to JOHNSON, TOWNSEND, & POMEROY, corner Broadway and Maiden-st., Nyack.

**TO LET**—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A FURNISHED house. Price, $300 till first of November. Address Mrs. S. B. ROGERS.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

**STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.**

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. P. Pandolfini's last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, works of art, &c., consisting of group of Shepherdess, Education, Venus after Canova, Madonna after Murillo, Fidelity, Innocence, &c.; large and splendid assortment of marble statuary under glass shades; Diana, group of the Three Graces, Comedy and Tragedy, Venus in shell, Four Seasons, Bacchus and Ariadne, Flemish Cupid, Venus after [illegible]; a great many other classical figures and groups, large assortment of agate Bardigilio, yellow Sienna, [illegible] Medici, Roman, Grecian and Hebe vases, from four inches to seven feet high, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing-rooms, halls, mantels, &c.; [illegible] tables, with solid leaves, Pompeii and Herculaneum [illegible], flower vases, groups of animals, and a great many other fancy articles; also, Bohemian ware, China, [illegible]. Sale without reserve. Purchasers, desirous of sending their goods out of the City can have them packed by a suitable person at a small expense. Also, a [illegible] assortment of Bohemian vases, never before exhibited in this country.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,**
Sales Room 158 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, (up stairs.)

Regular sale of crockery, china, glassware, cut and pressed glassware from the manufactories of Brooklyn, Wheeling and Pittsburg. French fancy china and cut glassware, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.**

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock at the repository No. 394 Broadway, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Carriages warranted for 6 and 12 months.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table-ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE** of every description, fine paintings, English, French and Bohemian vases, Parian statuettes and bronzes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and marble drawing-room furniture, walnut library, oak dining, and rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, the property of Ernest G. Roth, Esq.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock.

The undersigned will sell on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., the above valuable furniture, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

three carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and silk velvet, made to order; fine rosewood piano-forte and stool; music cabinet, with statuary top; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade and medallion tapestry; marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; silk and lace curtains, Italian cottage chairs, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu; chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views; Parian figures, and magnificent vases. Chambers furnished throughout, in rosewood, armoire a glace, bois de rose; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble washstands, China toilet sets, rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments. Dining-room furniture of every description—fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods. W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**MURRAY HILL, EIGHTY-THIRD-ST, AND ASTORIA PROPERTY.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell THURSDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

ON EIGHTY-THIRD STREET—Three lots, with buildings, on south side, 125 feet west 10th av.; coach-house, stable, nicely laid-out garden, &c.

ON THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET—Lot north side, 100 feet west Lexington-av.

ASTORIA—Corner Broadway and 1st-av.; nine lots, with dwelling house: four on Broadway, and five on 1st-av. The house contains 15 rooms, with cupola; fine view of river, New-York, &c.

Maps and further particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.**—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to his usual assortment of hardware, &c., 12 tons best English C steel, in bars, suitable for axes and other tools, scythes, carriage-springs, mill saw-plates. Also, annealed do. round and square. Also, 36 bundles German steel, 2 C steel piston rods, &c. Also, 393 dozen C steel files, 3 to 14 inches; 50 boxes C S axes, Kentucky pattern; 20 dozen Hammond steel spades; 160 dozen handled socket chisels; 60 reams sand-paper and invoice of fancy clocks. Terms, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—LARGE SALE OF FIRST-class furniture of a family declining housekeeping. M. DOUGHTY will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture: Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, marble top centre and crab tables, marble-top oak buffet extension dining tables, China, dinner and tea sets, cutlery and glass ware, enameled cottage furniture, mohogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, &c., the whole being the furniture of a family declining housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid parlor suites in satin brocade and velvet, French pier and mantel mirrors. French China and basque vases, extension tables, dinner and tea sets, China, table cutlery, casters, spoons, &c.; also, rosewood, mahogany and oak bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, spring and hair mattresses, velvet, tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, and also the kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.**—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

**J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** (Wednesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and second hand Furniture,
Carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, clocks,
Cutlery, crockery, fancy goods,
Silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

**200 FRENCH-PLATE PIER, OVAL, MANTEL** Mirrors at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York. Sale on account of dissolution of partnership, and consisting of the richest of custom-made mirrors that have been offered to the public for many years. Sizes, 70x48 and 50x40, 108x36, 100x28, 90x26, together with a general assortment. Also, about 100 choice oil-paintings and engravings. Dealers will find this a good opportunity to replenish their stock.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

**LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS IN RICH GILT FRAMES.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their store No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 27 and 28, at 11 o'clock each day, 200 oil-paintings, all richly framed, painted by various masters. Among them are works of Postelle, Malbranche, Watelet and other modern artists. Can be examined as above. To be sold without reserve to close the consignment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.**—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News.*

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

**GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.**—WM. S. MCILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** at Auction, TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 68 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., rosewood and mahogany chairs, sofas, marble-top bureaus, etageres, large French plate mirror, 32x78; silver-plated ware and cutlery, Aubusson, tapestry and ingrain carpets; kitchen and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, &c. Catalogues ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46** Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—A FAMILY OFFER their Parlor and Bed-room Furniture at a bargain, to a cash customer, consisting of Parlor suit carved in rosewood, and covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureau, centre tables, mattresses, corner etagere, plate glass, a superior secretary bureau, hat-stand, &c. Call at No. 182 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.**—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., a stock of new and desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

**400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION**—On THURSDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve, for cash.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, ITALY,
GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA; CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

**TROTT & OGSTON,**
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:
A Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston, F. & Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

**TEXAS COLLECTIONS.**
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

**COLLECTIONS.**

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY** are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.

**AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT** the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES, SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD, JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD, CALEB S MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD, ELIAS UNDERHILL,
JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.**—Books will be opened on the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1858.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF** the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.,) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS** for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

**NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE** Directors of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, held on May 21, 1858, it was

*Resolved*, That a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company be called on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at which time a full statement of the condition of the Company will be laid before them, and their action invited. Every Stock and Bondholder should be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

**$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON** bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK**holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

**CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY**—NEW-YORK, May 5, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK** and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

**TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.**—A final dividend of 20 per cent., and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

**GAS-LIGHT STOCKS**—IN VARIOUS COMPANIES throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

## OILS.

**COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL**—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.**—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. RENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

**ONLY $5.**—AN ARTICLE MANUFACTURED by us, small, light and portable by hand, of real worth, needs only to be shown to be appreciated, sells quickly to every family and merchant. An active man can make from $3 to $5 a day, profit. Notion peddlers and others can carry this article, as it is light, takes but little room, and affords a good profit. 15 cents in postage stamps, sent to our address, will get a sample of the article, worth that amount and all necessary information. $5 capital is enough to commence with. It is no humbug.

VAN DEUSEN & BROTHERS, Druggists,
Kingston, Ulster County, New-York.

**WANTED—$20,000 FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.**—A well-established machine-shop in Western New-York, favorably located on the Central Railroad, doing a safe and profitable business, yielding a net profit, yearly, of $10,000, on a moderate capital, and capable of great increase at a little additional expense, to sell or lease, with immediate possession. The proprietor wishes to retire, but will, if preferred, retain an interest in the concern. Inquire of W. S. DE ZENG, Esq., Room No. 40 Trinity Building, Broadway, N. York.

**TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS**—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods. He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade, and can give references of the best character as to integrity and capacity. Address J. W. G., Box 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

**WANTED**—BY THREE PARTIES, WITH $25,000, a special capitalist with the same amount, to form a new house in the Domestic Dry Goods business. Address A. B., care of *Journal of Commerce*.

**YANKEE NOTION BUSINESS.**—THE ADvertiser would purchase the stock (if desirable) and good-will of any party retiring from the above business. Address Box No. 2,687 Post-Office.

**GOTH.**—EIN CIGARREN STOR ZU VERKAUFEN; nachfragen im cigarren stor, Houston-st., No. 136, und Ludlow-st., No. 81, für drei Tage.

## PROPOSALS.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts, and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 24, 1858.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, JR.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

**"WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES,**

For making wholesome bread, &c. Satisfactory wherever tried. For sale by all the principal grocers at retail, and at wholesale by

G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st.,
HANKINS & WILLIAMS, No. 69 Dey-st.,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st. Also, by the Manufacturer, STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

Orders by mail, inclosing money, will be attended to.

**260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260.** THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

## COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

**THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON** Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

**COAL, $4 75.**—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

**SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.**—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR**niture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38),
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE**—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allenderph.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,** of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.**—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight SIX CENTS per foot.

**FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

**NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.**—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

**FOR NORWALK**—LANDING AT CITY ISLand, New Rochelle and Rocky Neck each way. The steamer CATILINE, Captain P. G. PECK, will leave from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8:10, on the arrival of the Danbury train. Freight taken.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY**—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION.**—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | ARRIVE AT E. PORT. | LEAVE E. PORT. | ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7:30 A. M. | 8:25 A. M. | 5:30 A. M. | 6:30 A. M. |
| 12:00 M. | 1:00 P. M. | 8:45 A. M. | 9:45 A. M. |
| 4:00 P. M. | 5:00 P. M. | 2:15 P. M. | 3:15 P. M. |
| 5:30 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. | 6:20 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

**EXCURSIONS.**—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

## FOR EUROPE.

**TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,**
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE** of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

| New-York for Southampton and Havre. | From Havre and Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|
| NORTH STAR, Sat., June 19 | WEDNESDAY.......July 7 |
| VANDERBILT, Sat., July 3 | WEDNESDAY.......July 21 |

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen | Bremen for Southampton. | Havre and Southampton for New York. |
|---|---|---|
| NORTH'N LIGHT..June 12 | July 10. | July 14. |
| ARIEL..........July 10 | Aug. 7. | Aug. 11. |

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

**FOR BREMEN**—JUNE 30, 1858.—THE FIRST class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BREMEN. |
|---|---|
| June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20. | July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17. |

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.**—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Steamers will ply between the Company's Dock at Jersey City and the *Persia* with the passengers, from noon till 2 o'clock P. M.

The AFRICA will sail 9th June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR** travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

**FLUSHING RAILROAD**—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

**ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.**—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼ A. M., and 1, 4 and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

## FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.
FOR MELBOURNE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75

The elegant, A No. 1 clipper ship KITTY SIMPSON, 1,000 tons burden, CANFIELD, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, June 10. Passage $75 and upwards. Being the first ship to sail, and having unsurpassed accommodations, passengers are requested to examine her at Pier No. 21, East River, (Fulton Ferry.) For terms of passage, apply to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 10 Wall-st.

## EXPRESSES.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S**
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

## MEDICAL.

**NEW MEDICAL WORK**
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,

Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.

WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**

The original and genuine article, infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, may be taken at this season of the year, with the greatest benefit. Its well-known qualities in purifying the blood and for curing scrofulous and cutaneous eruptions, have induced many attempts to imitate this article. To prevent disappointment, and insure a satisfactory result, ask for "Sands' Sarsaparilla" and take no other. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

A CARD.

**RICORD'S PRACTICE.**—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

**TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL** Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

**RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S,** and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

**$500 REWARD!**—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

**DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES** of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

**$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.**—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

**DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES** Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years

**THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.**—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetizer, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**SURE CURE.**—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA**—Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

**REMOVAL.**—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally as usual.

**REMOVAL.**—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

## DENTISTRY.

**H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,**
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

**TEETH.**—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.**

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

**NEIL'S PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP**—For riding saddles, supplies a want long felt. If they are used right side foremost it is impossible to be dragged. This can be demonstrated. For sale by Messrs. BULL, No. 206 Broadway, near Fulton-st.; CHARLES FRANCIS, opposite Bowery Theatre; J. A. BAKER, Fulton-st., and other respectable dealers.

**BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES,** garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

**SASH WEIGHTS.**—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash-weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery.

HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

**BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE** Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

## BILLIARDS.

**BILLIARD TABLES.**—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RUDOLPHUS E. MAHN and MANUEL M. MUNOZ, composing the firm of Mahn & Munoz, against RAMON FORNELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-st., New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1858. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in above-named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1858.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
my26-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD DEWEY against CLARK and JOHN F. SHEPARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and seventy four dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents from Dec 12, 1857, and interest on five hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 2d day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1858

G. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1858. ap21-law6wW*

**SUPREME COURT.**—ALBANY COUNTY, ss.—THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY against JOHN McCAULEY and —— his wife, Bayard Clarke and Alletta his wife, Oliver Davison, John M. Bronson, Maria Moe, Ann O'Hair, Harriett Russell, Nathaniel Wilder, Erastus Scovel, Michael Larkin, William Jackson, Esther Donahue, Catherine Spain, Timothy Kinney, Peter Mooney, Ellen Taylor, Ellen Teeling, Dennis Cavenagh, Joseph F. Lumbert, James Daley, Honora Dugan, Robert Narin, and Emory McClellan.—To the defendants before named: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of the plaintiffs above named, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of October, 1857, and is there on file; and to serve a copy of your answer to such complaint on us, at the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint, and serve a copy of said answer in twenty days after service of this summons upon you, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for judgment against you for the relief demanded in said complaint. JENKINS & COOPER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

For John McCauley, and —— McCauley his wife.
ap21-law7wW*

**SUPREME COURT.**—SAMUEL B. RINDGE AND HENRY A. RICE against JAMES JOHNSON, JOHN F. DRIGGS, P. RICHARDSON, JOHN DOE, composing the firm of P. Richardson & Co., and N. W. WHITTEMORE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 2d day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, May 8, 1858.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Pltffs' Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 11th day of May, 1858.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Pltffs' Att'ys.
my12-law6wW*

**SUPREME COURT.**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my26-law10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York

**SUPREME COURT.**—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Trustee, &c., against THE SACKETT'S HARBOR AND ELLISBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY and others.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above Company are hereby notified that $15 500 in amounts of the said bonds supposed to have been issued, remain unproved by me. I am directed by the decree herein to sell the said Railroad, and apply the avails to the payment of such of the bonds as are or shall be proved before the sale. I intend to advertise the Road for sale on or about July 21, 1858, and all bonds not yet proved must be presented and proved to me, at my office in Watertown, New-York, on or before that day, or the holders thereof will lose their security. They may be sent by mail or otherwise, accompanied by proper proof of ownership and of the amount unpaid.—Dated Watertown, May 12, 1858.

JAMES F. STARBUCK, Referee.
LAROCQUE & BARROW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my22—2aw4wS&W*

**SUPREME COURT**—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—GILBERT H. COOPER against ZACHARIAH ROGERS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ZACHARIAH ROGERS, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, on the 29th day of March, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 29, 1858.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my12-law6wW* Riverhead, N. Y.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION, FOR THE** discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent: Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the effects of said insolvent, and he be discharged from his debts, &c.

EDW. FORBES TRAVIS,
Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
my12-law10wW*

**LAWYERS, READ THIS.**—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour—strong force for emergency. E. H. RAE, No. 13 Wall-st.

Cut this out.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen will meet, in Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following subjects, viz.:

On complaint of Thomas O'Brien, Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, against Rogan and Patrick Quigley, of said Company; and, also, relative to the affairs of the Company.

Petition of Owen Collins, of No. 200 Mott-st., for relief, having been injured by Hose Co. No. 61.

Remonstrance of Engine Company No. 32 against the action of the Fire Commissioners.

Petition of John Mackey, of Hose Company No. 3, to have a judgment of the Fire Commissioners in relation to him reversed.

Petition of Engine Company No. 44, to retain their old engine.

Petition of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 for a new location, and the erection of a house thereon.

Petition to have the engine house removed from Harlem-square.

Remonstrance of Hose Company No. 45 against the disbanding of their Company.

All parties interested are requested to be present.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee.
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—CONFIRMING ASSESSMENTS.—The Committee on Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet, on THURSDAY next, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner's officer, No. 32 Chamber, (basement,) to consider the following Assessment lists: Regulating curb and gutter, 6th-av., between 54th and 59th sts.; flagging, &c., Canal-st., at Nos. 77, 79 and 81; paving, regulating, flagging, setting curb and gutter, 7th-av., from 51st to 59th sts.; sewer in 13th-st., to and through 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway; sewer in 49th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.; filling sunken lots on 79th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; sewer in New Bowery, between Madison and James sts.

N. B.—Owners of property on the line of the above several improvements are particularly requested to appear before the Committee if they feel aggrieved by the assessment, or if the work has not been properly done, or if any charges are made or allowed which the ordinances did not authorize.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee on Assessments.
THOS. McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,

**NOTICE**—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, at room No. 8, City Hall, for the consideration of the following subjects, viz.:

Application of Jacob Harsen and others, to have Bloomingdale Square opened.

Application of S. F. Butterworth and others to have 8th-av. from 147th-st. to Harlem river opened; also in relation to the exterior line or street to be laid out on Harlem river.

Application of Isaac O'Kendall and others to open 8th-av. from 59th-st. to Harlem river.

Petition of lessee of Hell Gate Ferry to have 86th-st. regulated from 3d-av. to East River.

Petition of A. T. Robinson and others, relative to 43d-st. from 11th-av., to N. R., and Frank R. Mott and others, to open High Bridge for travel.

The above-named parties will attend before the Committee without further notice.

THOS. McSPEDON, } Committee on Roads.
J. J. BRADLEY,
JAS. DAVIS.

**NOTICE.**—THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING Streets will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of cleaning streets.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Clean. Streets.
MICHAEL MURRAY,
CHARLES WILMOT.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 26.**

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 532, 407, 87, 986, 511, 678, 618, 1073, 1080, 1083, 1090, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 408, 756, 997, 874, 622, 525, 692, 780, 211, 212, 1081, 429, 597, 925, 992, 993, 994, 868, 160, 1069, 829, 1100, 839, 1023, 849, 754, 507, 776, 515, 742, 990, 202, 663, 522, 92, 1122, 1128, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1149, 1150.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the Term.

## U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—MAY 25.

Before Commissioner White.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Andrew Jackson, a man keeping an exchange office at No. 158 Chatham-street, was arrested on the 21st inst., on the complaint of Catharine Dougherty, for passing a counterfeit gold dollar on her, with intent to defraud her. He was examined before Mr. WHITE to day; but, as no evidence was adduced showing that he passed the coin knowing it to be bogus, he was discharged.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

*Charles C. Duncan et al.* vs *The Great Western Insurance Company.*—Suit on policy of insurance on ship *Adriana*, for a total loss at sea. Verdict for plaintiffs, subject to opinion of Court, for $8,258 06. Dexter A. Hawkins, for plaintiffs; Butler, Evarts & Southmayd for defendants.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

*The People* vs. *Amelia Oliver; The Same* vs. *Sabina Kelly; The Same* vs. *Mary McCarthy.*—The defendants were committed by Police Justices Osborn and Connolly, for being common vagrants—they having been arrested for street walking, &c. The case came up before the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari, and a motion was made for their discharge. This morning the Judge denied the motion, and dismissed the writs.

DECISIONS.

*Levy Clark* vs. *The N. Y. Car and Metallic Spring Co.*—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to defendants to withdraw demurrer, in ten days, without costs.

*Thos. L. Richmore et al.* vs. *Henry Folke.*—Motion denied; plaintiffs' costs to abide event.

CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

JUDGMENTS.

*Chas. L. Frost et al.* vs. *R. Lewin.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,000 and interest from date of action.

*The N. Y. County Bank* vs. *Geo. W. Swords, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,162 85.

*Abiel L. Low et al.* vs. *Stephen Brooker et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs $377 48.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The examination of applicants for admission to practice will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow, in the General Term room.

## SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.

Before the Hon. Justice Balcom.

*The Bridgeport City Bank* vs. *The Empire Stone-Dressing Company.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $6,292 38, made by one William J. Flagg, dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1854, at eight months, payable to the order of the North American Stone-Dressing Company, and indorsed as follows: "The North American Stone-Dressing Company, Charles T. Shelton, Treasurer—The Empire Stone-Dressing Company, George Sherman, Secretary—Charles T. Shelton."

The defence was, that the indorsement of the note by the Secretary was unauthorized; that notice of protest was not given to the defendants, and that Shelton, the last indorser, took up the note after its maturity, and afterwards left it with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment of six other notes, discounted for him by the bank; that the indorser, Shelton, having thus paid the notes to the plaintiffs, and afterwards left it with them, after due, as collateral for a loan, the plaintiffs took the note subject to the equities between Shelton and the defendants; that the indorsement of the defendants was obtained by Shelton without any consideration therefor, and, consequently, that the plaintiffs could not recover anything on the note against the defendants.

The signature of the Secretary was admitted, and the plaintiffs proved that the Secretary of the defendants has authority to indorse notes in the prosecution of their business, and that the plaintiffs, on request of Shelton, discounted the note on the 10th day of June, 1854, in good faith, upon the credit of the defendants; that the note was discounted for account of the defendants, and the proceeds paid to Shelton.

Plaintiffs further proved that the defendants became insolvent as early as June, 1854, and in that month, or in July, sold out all their property to another company, from which time the defendants not only ceased to carry on any business, but had no other office than that occupied by their President, a lawyer, in Trinity Building, in this City, in which office were kept a few of the books of the Company, and that there was no sign upon the President's door indicating that such was the office of the defendants. Plaintiffs also showed, by the testimony of a notary and his assistant, that the note fell due on Saturday; that the notices of protest were drawn up on the same day and that, although the notary had long known of the insolvency of the defendants, inquiry was made on the Monday following, at Trinity Building, (given in the City Directory as the office of the Company,) of the porter of the building, for the office of the defendants, and a notice of protest, directed to George Sherman, Secretary of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, was left with the porter; that afterwards, on the same day, a notice, with the same address, was taken to No. 62 East Twenty-seventh street, the former residence of the Secretary; that the house being closed, and the notary being informed that George Sherman had removed to Cincinnati, the notice was, on the same day, inclosed and mailed to him, as such Secretary, at that place. The notary further testified, that he believed he sent two notices to the Post-Office, one directed to Sherman, Secretary of Defendants, at Cincinnati, and the other to him, as such Secretary, New-York; the assistant testified that the notary gave him two inclosures for the Post-Office, (one of which he remembered was directed to Cincinnati,) and that he put them both in the office the same Monday.

Defendants offered in evidence an agreement made between the plaintiffs by one Fairchild, their cashier, and Charles F. Shelton by one Nichols, to the effect that the note of Flagg, due Oct. 14, 1854, and protested for non-payment, was left with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment of six certain notes, therein described, and that when the above six notes were paid the Flagg note was to be given up.

The plaintiffs then called a former President of the Bank, who testified that he was the President at the time Flagg's note was discounted, and was protested, and also when the six notes referred to in the agreement were left with the Bank by Shelton; that these notes were not discounted, but only left as collateral security for the Flagg note, and that the cashier had no authority to discount notes or to make the alleged agreement, or to release any of the parties to the Flagg note, and that said agreement was made without the knowledge of the Board of Directors.

The evidence being closed, the Judge HELD, that where there is no dispute about the facts, it is well settled in this State that what constitutes *due diligence* is a question of *law*; that *great* diligence is not required; and that in this case the holder had used *reasonable diligence*; also, that the plaintiffs by discounting the note, under the facts proved, became *bona fide* holders, and that their position as such was not changed by the subsequent agreement with Shelton, as to the six notes; and he thereupon directed the Jury to bring in a verdict for plaintiffs, for the amount of the note and interest, deducting the amount of one of the six notes admitted to have been paid to the Bank, with liberty to defendants to make a case to be heard at General Term in the first instance, and a stay of twenty days. Verdict for $7,138 02.

Truman Smith, and H. & C. T. Andrews for plaintiffs; William M. Evarts and C. F. Sanford for defendants.

## SURROGATE'S OFFICE—MAY 25.

Before Surrogate West.

This morning the wills of Alice Hamilton, and Jos. Milrose, were admitted to probate; both had been contested.

## The Georgia Lotteries of Swan & Co.

*From the Sunday Atlas, May 23.*

Considerable excitement has been created during the past two days, by the announcement that Mayor TIEMANN had succeeded in obtaining the indictment of BENJAMIN WOOD, of our City, by a special Jury, at Augusta, Georgia, as one of the owners of an alleged illegal scheme known as the "Sparta Academy Lottery."

With questions of the legality, or otherwise, of the "Sparta Academy Lottery," as it exists in Georgia, we don't propose to meddle; but, when one of our rather prominent citizens is indicted for a criminal offence, we, as public journalists, deem it our duty to lay such acts or allegations as bear upon his case before our readers.

From statements made to us, and of the correctness of which we are satisfied, it appears that the State of Georgia granted to the "Sparta Academy" in the year 1826, the right to raise $5,000 by lottery for educational purposes. This grant lay for many years inert and useless for the purpose in consequence of the inability of its corporators to carry out the object contemplated.

Some time ago, Mr. WOOD, in connection with parties in Georgia, purchased from the existing trustees the privilege of drawing this lottery, and contracted to pay the "Sparta Academy" the amount designated by the act, in certain equal annual installments. These installments, it is alleged, have been punctually paid; and it is further stated that all of the prizes which were drawn by any purchasers of tickets, from time to time, have been promptly met, and the parties concerned as owners and managers are entirely responsible. Thus much of our information.

A perusal of the act of incorporation certainly shows that the "trustees," or "their successors in office," had a right to raise the sum of five thousand dollars by lottery, and the question as to whether a subsequent change of the State Constitution, declaring all lotteries illegal, could destroy a vested right, is one which the Courts alone can decide. It certainly seems to us, that our worthy Mayor is adopting the "largest liberty" idea, in extending his investigation of Statutory and Constitutional provisions into other bailiwicks than his own. We are prepared to coöperate heartily with him in all home reforms which he may attempt, if they be stoppages of leaks at the bung rather than the spiggot; but we honestly think he has all he can do here, in suppressing the vice which is so rife in our midst, without going to Georgia to reform *its* abuses.

There's a deal of humbug in this world hidden under the mask of reform, and we are sometimes inclined to think that even lottery-schemes are no worse than stock-brokering, or any one of the thousand speculations into which men enter for the chances of making money.

We learn that this "Sparta Academy Lottery" is still drawing, notwithstanding the indictment, and that its legality is to be tested before the Courts. Instead of breaking up the lottery concern, we think the measures taken to effect that object will only serve to increase the sale of tickets; and we doubt if $20,000 invested in the advertising would have conduced so much to the interest of the managers as the publicity which has been given to the fact of their indictment. People who are simple enough to spend their money in lottery-tickets don't much care whether the game is legalized or outlawed. All gambling is illegal, and yet gambling is a passion that will seek gratification in defiance of all laws. The attention of the whole "sporting" world is now directed to SWAN & Co.'s lotteries through the free advertising which they have obtained from the movements of Mayor TIEMANN to suppress them.

From what we have read, there certainly appears to be two sides to the matter, which will give rise to nice questions of law, notwithstanding the summary action of the Georgia jury.

Mr. WOOD has published a card which we insert in justice to him, that he may have the benefit of his own version of this matter.

A CARD.—My attention has been called to a correspondence between Mayor TIEMANN, HOWELL COBB, and the authorities of Georgia, upon the subject of the Sparta Academy Lottery. My name is mentioned as one of the owners of the lottery. I am one of the owners, have paid for the franchise, and the lottery has been created and sanctioned by the Legislature of Georgia, and is legal. All my transactions with reference to the said lottery are consequently legitimate, and the money has been promptly paid to the trustees of the Sparta Academy, who are well known honorable men. The Mayor of this City, in his mistaken zeal to reform the morals of the people of Georgia and inform them that they do not know what laws are binding and in force in their State, dispatched as his agent for that purpose, a convicted thief, who had been on the treadmill in England, and as his associate in the embassy a man who refused to answer the question as to whether he had been accused of crime in Boston; and by giving them the sanction of his name, the Mayor has introduced these characters into the society of gentlemen. One of these men receives $200 per month from an opposition lottery concern to protect their interest in New-York and to destroy rival concerns. This fact is known to Mayor TIEMANN. This attempt is made to injure me politically, as well as to advance the interests of a member of Congress from my district. The facts of this case, and a full *exposé* of the motives and the reasons which induced Mr. COBB to mix himself up with the matter, will hereafter be explained and the public satisfied that the Sparta Academy Lottery is neither illegal nor the managers irresponsible; but that the object of the attack is purely a political one, and that I am the object of the attack, else why not take measures against the lotteries of Delaware and Maryland? BENJAMIN WOOD.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM SAMUEL SWAN & CO.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The extraordinary course pursued by the rival managers of different lotteries to injure us, because our liberal and prompt manner of doing business has materially affected them, compels us to call special attention to the facts, which all who deal with us know already; that is, that our lotteries are legal; the managers and trustees honest and honorable men; that we have sold more prizes in the last twelve months than all other lotteries in the Union, and that they have been promptly cashed in all cases on presentation.

The effort to injure us is aimed not only at our business, by our rivals, but is also intended to act politically on one of our partners; and we assure our friends and the public that WITH OUR CONCERN ALL IS RIGHT, and this the legal investigation, which we shall urge to a hearing, will fully demonstrate. In the meantime, our business will be conducted as usual.

SAMUEL SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

P. S.—Any one doubting the responsibility of our firm, will find, upon inquiry at the Broadway Bank, of this City, that we have a balance of $50,000 to our credit, besides which, we are keeping bank accounts in six other cities in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *watermark*—the words "*Holloway, New-York and London,*" in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."—So pronounced by gentlemen of acknowledged *goût*, prepared by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, under the name "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce," and suitable for soups fish, meats, game, gravies, curries, &c., imparting a most exquisite flavor, zest and piquancy. For sale by grocers and druggists generally. Beware of imitations. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW DRAMA AT BARNUM'S.—The striking success of the new drama at Barnum's Museum, "Rosalind Hubert, or The Hillside Tragedy," is another proof of the popular taste for solid and sparkling productions. It attracts crowds of people, and all applaud it, as well as SUSAN DENIN, who enacts the heroine, and the rest of the company. It will be repeated both this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ This horrid weather presses heavily upon the sources of vitality. The system should be sustained by the occasional use of a mild restorative, so pure as to preclude all danger of reaction. Such a restorative is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. So say our leading physicians. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75, pints 38 cents.

Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.

E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE HIT.—The two new pieces, drama and pantomime, "Ban Oussel Dhu" and "Dame Trot," were a perfect success at PURDY'S National Theatre last night. Both will be repeated to-night, Mr. H. A. PERRY, Miss Denvil, Mr. BLANCHARD, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

Old-established Photographic Gallery, No. 349 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, and Daguerreotypes.

# LONG ISLAND.

## The Brooklyn Sabbath-School Anniversaries.

Yesterday opened as a beautifully-pleasant day, and so continued, fortunately, until about noon; but then a fine rain set in, which gradually settled down into an old-fashioned southeasterly storm. Great was the grief of the little ones in consequence. They gathered in full force at their several Sabbath-School rooms at 1 o'clock, rehearsed their hymns, had their badges pinned on to their left lappets, took their banners, and started for their second places of gathering. The processions were imposing, but not spirited—the drizzle employing them in watching for the least-wetted parts of the pavements, and in keeping their bonnets under their umbrellas. The Marshals here, having taken counsel of the Superintendents, generally announced that the fourth part of the day's proceedings, the reviews on Clinton-avenue and Pierrepont-street, would have to be omitted, and that they must make the more of the third and fifth parts. The disappointment to all was very great, for the marching and counter marching, singing and promenading, keeping time to the music of the bands, is equally a joy to the young, who do the parading, and to the teachers and parents, who, when the day is pleasant, make a very merry reunion of the occasion. To the Clinton-avenue review ground only two schools went up,—the East Brooklyn Episcopal schools,—all the rest having succumbed to the weather. Still it must not be supposed that the anniversary was not a very agreeable and memorable one. The speeches and singing were more abundant, and the collations more protracted by reason of the review's omission.

Beginning on the east side of the town, Marshall S. C. HILLS, at the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Church, presided over a house crowded full. The schools that gathered here were the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian, the Skillman-street Mission, the Bedford-avenue Baptist, and the DeKalb avenue Methodist. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, addresses were made by Prof. HOWARD C. CROSBY, of the New York University, and Dr. FRANK B. TUTHILL. At 4 o'clock the schools marched back to their head-quarters, and had a jolly time over sandwiches, cakes, fresh fruits and lemonade.

At the North Dutch Church, on Clermont-avenue, where D. PHILANDER HORTON, Esq., led the singing, addresses were made by Messrs. EARLEY, WIDWELL and SIMONS, to the congregated children from the North Dutch, Carlton-avenue, the Orphans of the Brooklyn Asylum, and the Park Presbyterian, etc. The Orphans were guests at the table of the Park people, and all went off merrily.

In the First Presbyterian Church, (Henry-street,) the addresses were by Mr. C. D. GREEN and Mr. EELLS. In the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Mr. CONVER, Mr. PETER BALEN, Mr. D. C. GREEN, Mr. COYER and Mr. THOMAS VERNON addressed a very attentive audience.

In the First Dutch Church, (rear of the City Hall,) Mr. BLAKE, of New York University, and Mr. VAN GIESAN were well appreciated by some four schools.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, the school of that church and the Montague Ferry Mission Church united, several of the teachers addressing them.

At the Central Presbyterian, (Mr. ROCKWELL'S,) the school of that church, the Harrison-place Methodists, the Atlantic-street Baptists, the Elm-place Congregationalists and the Border Mission schools united, listening to speeches from the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE and the Rev. Mr. MILBURN.

At Plymouth Church, the feature of the occasion was the presence of a musical band consisting of thirteen boys from Randall's Island, who were present, with their preceptor, by special invitation, as the guests of the school. The exercises were enlivened at times by their playing. Addresses were made to the children by the Superintendent, Dr. MORRILL, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mr. BATES, and others. Each of the boys constituting the band was presented with a book. The presentation speech, which was by Dr. MORRILL, was appropriately responded to by one of the boys. At the conclusion of the addresses a collation was served for them in the social hall.

They departed much pleased with the day's recreation, promising to return and join the general procession on the first fair day.

Altogether, the day's entertainment will be long remembered—the collections, which were nowhere omitted, being of a character sufficiently to atone for any disappointment during an earlier hour of the day.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of this Union was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. The usual preliminary exercises over, Mr. ANDREW SMITH read the Annual Report, from which we gather the following interesting particulars:

The report commences by congratulating the friends of the cause at the prosperity of the Schools during the past year. Nine hundred scholars and 249 teachers made a public profession of religion during the year by uniting with the Church. There are many more about to make this public profession of faith.

The school registers show a gratifying increase of scholars and teachers. The number of scholars exceeds that of last year 3,666, teachers 477.

During the year five mission schools have been established in localities hitherto destitute of the means of grace. These are supported by the churches.

In these schools weekly prayer-meetings have been held, and in several there has been regular preaching, and many adults have been induced to attend.

In one of these Schools twenty-five of the scholars have recently become Christians, and most of them will unite with the Church at the communion in May. In another there is an increased interest, and a number of the scholars have become hopefully pious. One school contributed $60 during the year for missionary purposes.

Another school has established a missionary society, which, in addition to its usual donations, has recently furnished the means to establish a mission school, which in April had 78 scholars.

The Missionary Committee, composed of representatives from the several Wards of the City, have been vigorously prosecuting the work of providing the masses with the Gospel. The plan, when perfected, will introduce to every family a Christian friend, and, when needed, a helping hand. It proposes to point out a way for those who have a will to do good. It maps out a district for every church in the city, in which healthful employment may be given to every member of its congregation.

These Districts, embracing from 300 to 500 families, are apportioned to the Churches to be under their own control, for systematic visitation, at least once in each month. Such large Districts are then subdivided by the Churches, so that each visitor shall have the supervision of some eight or ten families. The visitor making monthly reports of his labors to meetings of his own Church.

The number of Sabbath Schools in Brooklyn is 93, of which 24 are mission schools; number of scholars 20,285; males 9,500; females 10,785; largest attendance of scholars in April 12,960; largest attendance of teachers in April 1,964; average attendance of scholars 9,561; of teachers 1,440; scholars united with the Church 501; teachers united with the Church 249; deaths of scholars 128; deaths of teachers 6; whole number of teachers 2,562; males 1,212; females 1,350; number of volumes in libraries 41,910.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Rev. Mr. BURTIS, the Rev. Mr. MILBURN and others delivered addresses.

Mr. BURTIS, who is a member of the Philadelphia American Sabbath-School Union, stated that the defalcation of Mr. PORTER, the Treasurer of their Board, was not so large as had been reported. The defalcation was $35,000. In spite of this, the Union was out of debt on the 1st of March.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The amount of tax levied over and above the sum necessary for the expenses of the city of Brooklyn, for the present fiscal year, was $142,850. This mistake occurred in this way: The Committee of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors estimated the above amount as the city revenue, and made the necessary deduction; but the joint Board, in adopting their final resolution, failed to make the deduction.

In levying the State tax there was also an error made, on the county, of $100,000. But this is the other way. The $100,000 must be raised to meet this deficiency.

☞ The Sabbath-School Anniversaries of Williamsburg take place to-day, if the weather proves fair.

EXPENSIVE APPENDAGES.—Brooklyn boasts of six magistrates, who hold daily sessions to dispose of minor offences against the laws of the land, and to make primary examinations when demanded by parties accused of crime. Three of these Courts also transact considerable civil business. During the year 1857 these six Courts cost the City $32,163 40. The total receipts from the same, as paid into the Treasury, was $7,967 69, making a deficiency to be met by the revenues of the City of $24,195 71.

PARSONAGES NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—The Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday night last, by a vote of 14 ayes to 4 nays, decided that a building owned by a church, and occupied as a parsonage, is not exempt from taxation, under the law exempting property for "Church use."

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Mr. JOHN H. COLOHAN, who claims to have been elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward at the last election, has obtained a writ of *quo warranto*, by which means he is confident of ousting Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, who the Board of Canvassers returned as elected.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

**For Markets see Third Page.**

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Tenn. S. 6s '90 | 90⅛ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 21⅛ |
| 7,000 | Virginia 6s | 92⅛ | 100 | do b60 | 21⅛ |
| 32,000 | Miss. St. 6s | 84 | 120 | do | 21⅜ |
| 10,000 | do | 83⅞ | 200 | do b10 | 21⅛ |
| 1,000 | California S. 7s | 85 | 550 | do | 21⅛ |
| 1,500 | Ind. S. 5s | 84 | 125 | do | 21⅜ |
| 3,500 | N. Y. Cen. R. 6s | 88⅛ | 100 | do s3 | 21⅜ |
| 2,000 | do | 88¾ | 50 | Hud. Riv. R. R. opg | 29 |
| 500 | N. Y. C R R. 7s | 103⅛ | 50 | do c | 29 |
| 1,000 | Hud R.R.R. 1stm | 101½ | 50 | do s30 | 29 |
| 1,000 | Hud. R.R.R. 3d m. | 67 | 50 | do b30 | 29⅛ |
| 5,000 | do | 66 | 300 | La Crosse&Mil R.R. | 8⅛ |
| 1,000 | Har. R.R. 2d mt. | 74⅛ | 60 | Harlem R R. Pref. | 21 |
| 1,000 | Ill Cen. R R. bds. | 88⅞ | 100 | Reading R.R. b60 | 43¾ |
| 5,000 | L.C.&M.L G.Bd. | 32⅛ | 200 | do | 43⅛ |
| 13,000 | do | 32 | 100 | do s10 | 43⅛ |
| 1,000 | N.J.C 1st M.Bd | 92⅛ | 50 | do s10 | 43⅝ |
| 2,000 | B.&Ill.T 1st.M.B. | 65⅛ | 100 | do | 43¾ |
| 1,000 | Ga.&C.2d M. Bd. | 89⅛ | 100 | do s10 | 43¼ |
| 200 | Phenix Bank | 107 | 100 | do | 43⅞ |
| 22 | Ga. & Chicago R R. | 88⅛ | 25 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | 23 |
| 100 | do s30 | 88¼ | 200 | do s10 | 23 |
| 30 | Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 110⅛ | 125 | do | 23⅛ |
| 61 | Bk. of Commerce | 104 | 25 | do b60 | 23¼ |
| 80 | Ocean Bank | 90 | 100 | do | 23¼ |
| 5 | St. Nicholas Bank | 93 | 50 | M. So & N. Ia. p. s. | 47 |
| 10 | Continental Bank | 98 | 100 | Panama R. b60 | 108 |
| 230 | Cumb. Coal Co | 15 | 100 | do s30 | 107¾ |
| 100 | N J. Zinc Co. | 5⅛ | 50 | do | 107¾ |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co | 71⅛ | 300 | do s30 | 107½ |
| 350 | N. Y. Cen. R.R. b30 | 83⅞ | 125 | Ill. C. R. s10 | 87 |
| 200 | po b30 | 84 | 50 | do s3 | 87 |
| 550 | do | 83¾ | 100 | do s10 | 87⅛ |
| 50 | do b10 | 83¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol. R.R. | 41⅛ |
| 50 | do b10 | 83⅞ | 425 | Chic & R. I. R.R. | 74¾ |
| 300 | do | 83⅞ | 50 | do | 75 |
| 50 | do s10 | 84 | 50 | do b30 | 75 |
| 5 | do | 84¼ | 50 | Mil. & M. R. b30 | 29 |
| 18 | Harlem R.R. | 11 | 175 | do | 28¾ |
| 10 | do | 11¼ | 10 | do | 28⅝ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Mis. State 6s | 84⅛ | 50 | Hud. River R. R. s30 | 29⅛ |
| 35,000 | do | 84 | 200 | Reading R. R. | 43¾ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 2d m. bs. | 92¼ | 100 | do | 44 |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. C Co. | 105⅛ | 100 | M. S. & N. Ia. R.R. | 23⅛ |
| 200 | Chi. & R. I. R.R. | 75¼ | 105 | do | 23¼ |
| 50 | do p&c | 75⅛ | 10 | Panama R. R. | 107⅞ |
| 250 | N.Y. Cen. R.R. | 84⅛ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R. p&c | 89 |
| 200 | do | 84¾ | 50 | do s30 | 89 |
| 50 | do s10 | 84⅛ | 15 | La Crosse & Mil R. | 8¾ |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | 21⅛ | 9 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 28⅝ |
| 250 | do | 21⅛ | 2000 | La. C. &Mil.Ld.g.b | 32¼ |
| 625 | do b60 | 21⅛ | 3000 | do | 32½ |

TUESDAY, May 25—P. M.

The demand for Exchange for the steamer *Persia* has disappointed most of the Bankers, and the terms on London close irregular and generally weaker than by the last packet; the range for bank signatures 109⅝@109⅞, and for first-class commercial bills 109¼@109½. There was a fair offering of the latter, in competition with the regular bank drawers, while the demand was almost wholly of a trade character, no disposition being shown to speculate for the succeeding packets. The terms made being below the Specie standard, there was no export demand for Bullion. Two or three small parcels, put up or arranged for last week, altogether about $350,000, will go forward. There was less than usual for a direct Cunarder done in French Exchange, and francs were sold at 5.15@5 13¾ to the dollar. The market for Money is very quiet to-day, without change in rates, which for demand loans, and on short paper, range 3½@5 ℔ cent. The small remainder ($190,000) of the Government negotiation of $3,000,000, was paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day. The amount to the credit of the various Government accounts, at the close of business, is now $6,889,630. As the Customs are small, and the current disbursements large, this is probably the maximum point for some weeks to come.

There is more steadiness on the Stock Exchange than yesterday, the decline of 1½@2 ℔ cent. then noted, having brought forward a fair amount of orders on the Railway Share List. The recovery from the lowest point is equal to 2 ℔ cent. on Rock Island, 1 ℔ cent. on Hudson and Reading, and ½@1 ℔ cent. on Galena, Michigan Southern, and Panama. The business done in New-York Central and Erie, on the opening of the Board in the forenoon, was a small fraction weaker than the closing dealings of Monday, but, sympathizing with the improved tone of the general market, Central advanced to 84½@84⅝, and Erie left off about 21⅛, as against 21⅛@21¼ yesterday. The sales of Illinois Central shares are a little more frequent, though mostly on time, the price continuing to yield under the last English quotations. The cash rate is 87 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Company are steady at 88⅞@89 ℔ cent. Most of the State Stocks are steady, but on an investment rather than speculative demand. The La Crosse Land Grants sold at 32 ℔ cent. at the early Board, and at 32¼@½ ℔ cent. in the afternoon. They are mainly supported, we believe, on orders from Albany, where the present direction reside. A strong effort has been made in Wisconsin to retransfer the financial management to that State, and the recent Legislature arbitrarily assumed the authority to postpone the yearly election, to favor this object, 30 days beyond the regular time fixed by the original charter. It is said, however, that the Albany administration have control of three-fourths the proxies for the June election. This is well enough, perhaps, until another Wisconsin Legislature such as the two preceding convenes.

The Ohio State Loan of $500,000 6 ℔ cents., to run to 1860–1861, was awarded to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMPSON, BROTHERS | $150,000 at 100.51 |
| Norwich Savings Bank | 200,000 at 100⅛@101⅛ |
| E. R. BOYLE | 150,000 at 100⅛ |
| Total | $500,000 |

The bidding being restricted to par, the applications amounted altogether to only $1,250,000.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool, to-morrow, has a very full complement of passengers. Among other New-York merchants, the Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of the house of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., goes to Europe, with his family, to spend a year or two in England and on the Continent. Mr. G. has devoted many years of constant personal attention to the large and successful business of his well-known firm, and we know of no one better entitled to enjoy his good fortune at home or abroad. Mr. W. SHERMAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., also goes out in the *Persia* on a brief mission of business.

A financial correspondent has had his attention directed to the announcement that the City of Pittsburg is about to be in the market for the loan of $50,000. He treats this as no mean evidence that the authorities of that noted repudiating municipality feel confident of ridding the city of a sufficient sum of *old* debt by pleading want of original authority to create it, to authorize them to contract a *new* one, without any questions being asked! As a local holder he is interested to know, if, by any means he can use the overdue Coupons of some of the old Bonds, not *yet* formally disavowed, in part pay for the new issue. We refer the whole subject to our Pittsburg correspondents, who thus far have been singularly taciturn in regard to the City Debt.

Touching the various newspaper rumors of British aggression off the coast of Cuba, it is stated on the Street, to-day, that the late ship *Clarendon*, about the visitation of which a cock-and-bull story appeared on Monday, belonged to a noted *Bear* in Wall-street, and that the story was concocted here to help his *short* account in Reading. That the second-hand narrative of the Captain of the *John Howe*, of the *Clarendon* "outrage," was a second thought also, seems to be established by the fact, that no such occurrence was reported on the manifest of the *John Howe* on Saturday night. After this, it would not be surprising if the sagacious speculators against the Stock Market should fit out a privateer "for effect."

The Receivership for the Nicaragua Transit Company was again postponed in the Supreme Court to-day. Referring to what we said this morning about this matter, the *Evening Post* adds:

> "This motion is made on behalf of certain judgment creditors of the Transit Company, with an attempt at secrecy, calculated to awaken the suspicions of the other creditors, as well as of the stockholders. The hearing of the motion has been adjourned from day to day—if to secure the appointment of an impartial Receiver it may be well enough; but it would be judicious at least for those interested to inquire whether the delay is not caused for the purpose of agreeing upon one friendly to particular interests."

The Albany papers of to-day afford the following report of the Canal trade in Breadstuffs:

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week in May, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 4,676 | 99,924 | 20,771 | 43,526 |
| 1858 | 30,508 | 440,553 | 83,805 | 47,985 |
| Increase | 25,832 | 340,629 | 63,994 | 4,450 |

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 7,582 | 193,060 | 37,741 | 69,552 |
| 1858 | 59,852 | 861,017 | 131,561 | 162,909 |
| Increase | 52,270 | 667,957 | 90,775 | 93,357 |

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 185,861 bbls.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $1,196,759 | $1,102,735 | $1,280,848 |
| Previously Reported | 25,913,222 | 27,460,080 | 22,135,331 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $27,109,981 | $28,562,815 | $23,416,179 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

| | Per cent. dis. | | Per cent. di. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York St. Currency...30c. ℔ 100@ | ⅜ | Illinois and Wis. | 1⅛@1⅛ |
| New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ℔ 100@ | ¼ | Virginia | ⅝@ ¾ |
| Phil. & Balt. 15c. ℔ 100@ | ¼ | Michigan | —@1 |
| Interior Penna. | ⅜@ ½ | Tennessee | 2⅛@2⅜ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ½ | Free Ind | 1⅛@1⅛ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri. | ⅝@ ¾ | La. and Mobile | ⅝@ ¾ |
| South Carolina & Georgia | ⅞@1 | Canada | ⅝@ ¾ |
| North Carolina | 1⅞@2 | Assorted packages N. Y. State, ⅛ discount. Assorted packages N. Eng. State, ⅛ disc't. | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| Acres. | BUYING PRICE. | Acres. | SELLING PRICE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | $1 05 | 40 | $1 10 |
| 80 | 90 | 80 | 93 |
| 120 | 82 | 120 | 85 |
| 160 | 89 | 160 | 92 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | buying ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | buying ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | buying ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | buying ¾ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | buying 1⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | buying ¾ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | buying ¾ dis. |
| Bank of England Notes ℔ £ | $4 85 |
| Bank of France Notes ℔ Fc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| Silver. | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ — | Spanish Quar's | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 06@1 10 | Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th ℔ oz | 1 20 — |
| Five Franc Pcs | 97@ — | Gold. | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Vict. Sovereigns | 4 84@ 4 86 |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 84@ — |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten Thaler pcs. | 7 85@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Ten Guilder pcs. | 3 98@ — |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Spanish Doubl's. | 16 50@ — |
| Old Am. Half Dls. | 1 04@ — | Patriot Doubl's. | 15 50@ — |
| Old Am. Qr. Dls. | 1 02@ — | Gold Am. Old | 6 ℔ c. pm. |

We are requested to state that the transfer-books of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be open Thursday, 27th inst., at the office No. 47 Exchange-place.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MAY 24, 1858.

| Banks. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $1,800,000 | $3,147,110 | $920,000 | $1,617,446 |
| North America | 1,000,000 | 2,644,513 | 1,212,642 | 1,836,639 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 2,000,000 | 3,724,066 | 1,130,057 | 2,751,774 |
| Commercial | 841,400 | 1,387,000 | 350,000 | 805,000 |
| Mechanics' | 800,000 | 1,667,307 | 588,856 | 1,150,189 |
| N. Liberties | 500,000 | 1,303,000 | 428,000 | 1,118,000 |
| Southwark | 250,000 | 859,225 | 265,076 | 647,410 |
| Kensington | 250,000 | 640,027 | 171,198 | 458,550 |
| P. Township | 350 000 | 670,844 | 225,141 | 563,965 |
| Western | 418,600 | 1,429,207 | 383,794 | 1,083,569 |
| Man. & Mech. | 563,850 | 1,056,246 | 150 643 | 550,949 |
| Commerce | 250,000 | 698,828 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Girard | 1,250,000 | 1,719,810 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tradesmen's | 150,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Consolidation | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| City | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commonwealth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Last week | $11,340,810 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 17th inst. The posture of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico, growing out of the visits to American ships made by British cruisers, and the unanimous sentiment of the country as to the necessity of putting a stop to these proceedings at any cost, in connection with the stagnation felt in every department of trade, have occasioned a marked depression in most descriptions of our stocks. But the amount of business transacted continues in a very limited state. The money market remains without change, the 5 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes being quoted at ⅜@¾ ℔ cent. premium, and loans on call being made currently at 4, and frequently at 3 ℔ cent. There is a prospect of authority being granted by Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury to effect a loan of $15,000,000, redeemable after the 1st January, 1874, at a rate not exceeding 5 ℔ cent. per annum, the loan to be contracted at such time as the Secretary may deem necessary. Our last advices from Europe are to the 12th inst., per *City of Washington*, received on the 23d. Orders for American Stocks on foreign account continue to be very insignificant. State Stocks lower, and very dull. Missouris have declined 1 ℔ cent; Tennessee, ½; Virginia, ⅜; California, (old,) 2⅜; do., (new,) 1; Ohio, 1860, sales at 101⅞@102⅛; do., 1875, at 105⅛. City and County Bonds—There has been somewhat more activity in this class of securities than for some weeks past, and prices are firmly sustained. We note sales of St. Louis City 6s, (Municipal Loan,) and St. Louis County 6s and 7s, at former rates; Chicago 6s, (Water Loan,) at 85; San Francisco 10s, at an advance of 2⅛ ℔ cent.; Louisville 6s at 67, and Memphis City guaranteed by the State of Tenessee at 1 ℔ cent. advance. Railroad Bonds—Weak, with very moderate sales. Erie 3d Mortgages sold at 79@78⅛; do. 4th Mortgages at 68; do. 2d Mortgages at 92⅜@92⅛; do., 1871, at 41⅛; New-York Central 6s ¼ ℔ cent. lower; do. 7s, 1864, sales at 103@103⅛; Illinois Central Construction Bonds 1 ℔ cent. lower; Michigan Central 1st Mortgages without change; Michigan South Sinking Fund 67⅛@⅝; Goshen Branch 65⅛; Reading 1886, at 68; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage at 98, and 2d Mortgages at 89⅛; Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgages at 46, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mortgages at 74. Railroad Shares—We notice a general decline, without activity, except in New-York Central, the sales of which for the week add up about 15,000 shares. Erie has declined 3⅛ ℔ cent.; Reading, 3⅛; New-York Central, 4⅛; Panama, 2⅜; Michigan Central, 3; Michigan South 2⅜; do. Preferred, 4⅛; Illinois Central, 4; Cleveland and Toledo, 3⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 4; Galena and Chicago, 1⅛; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1⅛; Hudson River, 3; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, a small sale at 93⅛; and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, at 75. Money without notable change. Loans on call 3@5. First-class paper, 5⅛@5; names less current, 6@7; Treasury Notes, 4⅛ ℔ cent., 100@100⅛. Business moderate; rates steady. London chief sales at 109⅛@109⅜; Paris, 5.15@5.12⅛.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

A marked fall in the speculative shares has been the feature of the week on the Stock Exchange. This decline is not owing to any change in the Money Market, or to any other palpable cause, unless it be the feeling of uneasiness created by the late arbitrary searches to which American merchant vessels have been subjected by English cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico in search of slavers. Government having immediately dispatched armed vessels to protect American commerce against these vexations, alarmists seem to fear that disagreeable consequences may ensue. Prices of State Stocks and other solid securities have, however, varied but little, and at the close the whole market is firm. Railroad receipts in general, throughout the whole country, are quite up to estimates made since the beginning of the year, while the operative expenses are relatively less than those of last year. Our monthly table gives the April receipts on the most important lines. It will be seen that on a few roads there has been an increase. State Stocks—There have been large transactions in Missouri 6 ℔ cents., with a decline of 1 ℔ cent.; Tennessee 6s have declined ⅝; Virginia 6s, ⅜; and California 7s, 2⅜ ℔ cent. Indiana 5s, after touching 90, have fallen again to 88, the price of last week. Ohio 6s and New-York 6s are well sustained. City and County Bonds—Some St. Louis City 6s, Brooklyn 6s, Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee, Louisville 6s, and San Francisco 10s, have been done, all at a slight improvement in price. Railroad Bonds—Illinois Central Constructions have fallen ⅞; Erie 7s, of 1875, 1⅛; and New-York Central 7s, 1 ℔ cent. La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grants have been very active and close at 1 ℔ cent. advance. Otherwise, prices have not varied. In Railroad Shares there is a decided decline. New-York Central, Reading, Hudson River, and Chicago and Rock Island have been the most active. Money continues a drug. Short loans 4@5 ℔ cent. We name paper 4@6 ℔ cent., according to length. European Exchange is more abundant and has declined, the demand not having been active. The principal business on London, 109⅛@109⅜; on Paris, 5.13¾@5.15.

DE COPPET & CO.

## The Boston Money Market.

*From the Boston Post, May 25.*

The past week in the Money market has been one of almost unexampled dullness. The amount of specie held by the Boston Banks is a trifle over nine millions. This is about the same as they held last week. The Banks are trying very hard to keep their loans up to a dividend-paying point, but find it extremely difficult, except at a very low rate of interest; and, with the present features of the market, it makes no difference how low the rates are reduced, they cannot lend their money. The great abundance is becoming almost as hard to bear as the stringency was last Fall. On Saturday, Sterling Exchange was quoted as being in good supply at lower prices. Bankers' bills were sold at 9⅛, and good signatures at 9@9¾ ℔ cent. Francs were heavy at from 5.17⅛@5.12⅛.

## Canadian Banks, May 1, 1858.

The following table exhibits the condition of the Banks of the Province of Canada (exclusive of the Bank of British North America and the Gore Bank) at the end of last month:

| | Circulation. | Specie. | Discount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec Bank | $582 981 | $77,476 | $1,929,553 |
| City Bank of Mont'l. | 476,639 | 147,712 | 1,976,188 |
| Bank of Montreal | 2,338,777 | 695.394 | 9,141,135 |
| Commercial Bank | 1,219,722 | 424,556 | 5,915.305 |
| Bank of Upper Ca. | 2,165,550 | 280,490 | 6,939 254 |
| Banque du Peuple | 320,089 | 92,222 | 1,673,349 |
| Molson's Bank | 331,962 | 71,450 | 1,196,991 |
| Niagara Dist. Bk. | 173,367 | 21,241 | 416,436 |
| Bank of Toronto | 268,944 | 85,242 | 648,277 |
| Ontario Bank | 113,080 | 16,180 | 314,406 |
| Free Banks | 357,299 | 18,778 | 118,760 |
| Total for April | $8,248,410 | $1,930,741 | $30,242,627 |
| March Statement | 8,185,509 | 2,003,992 | 30,921,801 |

## Real Estate....TUESDAY, May 25.

Under direction of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER offered for sale some 600 Harlem lots. The sale drew a large and most intelligent audience, and was continued for over two hours and a half, but not concluded. It is to be resumed to-morrow. When finished we shall report the whole in full. We only remark to-day that the prices ranged considerably above the anticipations of many good judges.

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; interior demand unchanged. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 70@$3 87 for good Superfine and extra Upper Lake; $3 75@$4 do. Indiana and Michigan. WHEAT closes with an active demand. Sales 50,000 bushels at 68⅛c., 69c.@70c. for Chicago Spring, as in quality; at 80c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; at 85⅛c.@94c. for White Canada. CORN quiet; prime scarce and very firm; no sales of sound. OATS unchanged. Sales 14,000 bushels at 32c.@32⅛c. WHISKY held at 20c. *Freights*—Boats scarce. Wheat 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending noon to-day*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Oats; 10,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 65,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats. Wind northeast, raining.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and declining; inquiry limited; buyers waiting for lower prices. Sales of the day about 2,000 bbls. WHEAT very quiet. Sales of 6,000 bushels White Indiana on private terms; no other sales were transferred. CORN steady and market less active. Sales 3 000 bushels mostly Western mixed at 68c. Sales of BARLEY at 60c. for four-rowed State. OATS active and in good supply; the sales foot up 100,000 bushels mostly at 39c., weight, for good State, Canada and Western. The shipments of WHEAT for three days past to New-York are 375,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive. CORN quiet. Sales 33,000 bushels Illinois River, at 62c. *Lake Imports*—Unimportant. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 7,300 bushels Corn; 4 000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye; 1,200 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; Red, $1@$1 06; White, $1 15@$1 30. CORN a shade lower; Yellow, 66c.@68c.; White, unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 24.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,300 bales, at prices ranging from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. The *City of Washington's* news had no effect.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 24.

There is a better feeling in our COTTON market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

FLOUR very depressed. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency. CORN buoyant. Sales 10,000 bushels Yellow at 72c. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾; $600 City 6s 96⅛; $500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56½; $500 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '64, 95; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort. 50¼; $150 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 89½; 50 Reading Railroad, 21⅝; 250 do., 21¾; 5 do., 21⅛; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 29½; 22 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛; Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; 7 North Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 2 Morris Canal, pref. [illegible]; 3 Girard Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] *Second Board*—$1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 68; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 69¾; $1,000 do. '70, 75½; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58½; 16 Camden and Amboy Railroad 95; 1,100 New-Granada, ⅜; 25 Lehigh Scrip, 29¾; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼; 46 Girard Bank, 10¼; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 108¼. *After Board*—$2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56¾; 800 New-Granada, ⅜; 31 Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank, 57.

*Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 96¾@97; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96¾@97; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101⅞@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@89⅞; Reading Railroad, 21⅝@21¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 75½@76; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86 68¾@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85@86; Morris Canal Consolidated 43@45; Morris Canal Pref'd, 99@99½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58½@59; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59½@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 10¼@10⅜; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 52@53½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¼@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56¾@57; New Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAMES. | LEAVES. | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | May 26 |
| Fulton | New-York | Havre | May 29 |
| Edinburg | New-York | Glasgow | May 29 |
| Austria | New-York | Southampton | June 1 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | June 2 |
| City of Washing'n | New-York | Liverpool | June 5 |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | June 9 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | June 12 |
| Hammonia | New-York | Hamburg | June 15 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | June 16 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glasgow | Glasgow | New-York | May 12 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | May 15 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | May 18 |
| North Star | Southampton | New-York | May 19 |
| Indian | Liverpool | Quebec | May 19 |
| America | Liverpool | Boston | May 22 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | May 26 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | May 29 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | June 2 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Quebec | June 4 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New York | June 4 |
| Canada | Liverpool | Boston | June 5 |

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | May 27 |
| Northern Light | New-York | Aspinwall | June 5 |

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Augusta, from Savannah*—Miss E. W. Carter, Miss E. C. Clay, Miss E. Crowe, Miss S. W. Tompkins, H. N. Marcus, Joseph Knight, Ed. Gordon, A. R. Gordon, Miss P. Simon, Mrs. Mullaney, Mrs. Batchelder, daughter and servant, Mrs. Younge, Mr. Creech, J. Popelin, W. J. Goodwin, J. L. Smallwood, Joseph D. Perkins, Mrs. Keyser, infant and nurse, Thomas Mathews, Wm. M. Briggs, A. Dodge, J. N. Cumming, Mrs. Potter infant and child, H. L. Johnson and lady, F. J. Pratt, N. J. Deblois, Mrs. Deblois and servant, C. H. Davis, J. L. Barber and 14 in the steerage.

*In steamer Montgomery, from Savannah*—Mrs. M. C. Davenport, Joseph H. Davenport, Mary Davenport, Helen Davenport, Miss Mary Hull, Elizabeth Peil, H. P. Leonard, A. J. Leavitt, H. N. Atkinson, J. Reski Alvah S. Post, J. S. Nettleton, J. Mills, Jr., Mrs. J. Witte, Dr. W. H. Sheridan, Mrs. W. H. Sheridan, B. F. Hopkins G. Post, S. S. Day, C. H. Martin, S. S. Walkley, U Ramser, S. B. Wright, Mrs. S. B. Wright and 2 children, A. J. Penoyer, J. Penoyer, Mrs. King, Mrs. Pernod, Miss Smith, H. Matthews, Mrs. H. Mathews Charles Mathews, Mrs. Alkins, Miss Worthington, S. B. Goodall, J. Smith, R. M. Morris, J. Sell, Charles H. Winga, Wm. Cogan, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 20 | Moon sets..... 4 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 24 | Gov. Island. 7 13 | Hell Gate..... 8 35

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 25.

### Cleared.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool E Cunard.

Ships Resolute, Holt, Melbourne, Morewood & Co.; Revely, Riley, Penang, W. A. Sale & Co; M. L. Sutton, (clipper,) Spicer San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Zurich, Jay Havre, W. J. Creighton

Barks S. A. Nickels, Nickels, Savannah, R. P. Buck & Co.; Vigo, Thurlow, Montevideo, Simpson & Mayhew; Cadet, Guide Belize, Josiah Jex; Laura, (Brem.) Wilmson, Rotterdam, H. Koope; R. H. Gamble, Powell, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stevenson.

Brigs Sagenau, Case, St. Thomas, A. Baiz; M. Ney, Grindle, Sierra Leone, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) McAlma, St. Johns, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Sons; Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Liverpool, D. R. De Wolff; M. Lowell, Brown, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Itasca, Mitchell Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Montrose, Winslow, Richmond, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Everglade, Putnam, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Coast Pilot, Davis, Bahia; Seaman, Bank, St. Anne's Bay, H. G. Donovan; Alexander M. Christie, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; London, (Br.,) Grice, St. John, N. F., master.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, J. N. Briggs.

### Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. S. Mitchill & Son. Sunday 9½ P. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Nashville; At midnight, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamer Alabama.

Ship Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co. May 7, lat. 43 lon. 45 10, exchanged signals with ship Emerald, Cook, hence for Liverpool. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43 30, lon. 50; saw no ice. May 21, off Nantucket, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest. Has been 10 ds. W. of George's with light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Joshua Bates, McCallum Foo Chow Feb. 15, Anjier 27th, Cape of Good Hope April 4, with teas to Goodhue & Co. March 22, lat. 28 16 S., lon. 47 20 E., signalized Br. ship Thorwaldsen, of and for Liverpool, from Calcutta. April 3, off Cape Aguehas, saw Br ship ——, formerly the Antartic, of New-York,) from Bombay for Liverpool.

Ship B. Morse, (of Bath,) Murphy, Sunderland April 17, with coal to C. C. Duncan & Co. Took a pilot from boat No. 14, 220 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Ship Genoa, Kempon, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Windward, (of Wiscasset,) Wille, Bordeaux April 24, with brandies, &c., to D. St. Amant.

Bark Mary Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, May 7, with sugar, honey and molasses to G. S. Stephenson. Sld in co. with bark J. W. Walker, for New-York; brig Enterprise, Grindle, for do.

Brig Enterprise, Grindle, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld in co. with bark Mary, for New-York; R. B. Walker, for do.

Brig Samuel Churchman, Aukers, Cienfuegos May 8, with sugar to master.

Brig Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Sinclair, New-Haven, Ct., in ballast to H. H. Roche. Was towed to this City by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, (of Boston,) Baker, Cienfuegos May 9, with molasses to Jonas Smith & Co. 18th inst., lat. 33 31, lon. 76 37 passed the hull of a vessel dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, St. Bartholomew May 14, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Passed Sombrero 14th, at 4 P. M., and saw but one vessel at anchor, a large barkantine. May 19, lat. 33 20, lon. 72 18, saw a ship strg. S. E., showing signal, red ground, white centre, with black letter in it, supposed to be the ship Westminster.

Schr. J. Tinker, (of Tremont,) Booth, Maracaibo May 5, with fustic to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Carroll, Norfolk 2 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. F. A. Goodwin, Fairchild, for St. Mary's, Fla.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Charleston 6 ds., with mdse. to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Wogium, City Point 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Yeaton, Smyrna, Del., 3 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Evelyn, Williams, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Alabama, (of Baltimore,) Crowther, Fajardo, P. R., May 12, with sugar, &c., to J. McKee.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. J. Stratton, Bates, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., for Troy.

Schr. Elm City, Morris, Newburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jane and Martha, Love, Rondout for Salem.

Sloop Brandywine, Curiss, Petersburg 12 ds., with cotton J. H. Price.

Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, May 23, at 7 P. M., 10 miles S. of Hatteras, passed bark Ottawa, from Charleston, bd. to New-York, under jury masts.

Steamer Osceola, Kenney, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to R. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

BELOW—Brig Edwin, from Porto Rico.—(By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.)

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E., rain.

### Memoranda.

BALTIMORE, May 25—The bark Henry Trowbridge from Trinidad, bd. to Mayagues, has been ashore on the West End, Santa Cruz, 2d inst.; was got off by paying $3 000 salvage, and would go on the railway at St. Thomas.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 25—Arr. ships Cornelia, from New-Orleans; Sea Flower, from Liverpool; brig Uranus, from Cardenas; steamer Jos. Whitney, from Baltimore.

### Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, May 12—The mate of the ship Clarendon arrived this morning from the reef, in the wrecking sloop Vinyard, and reports that the Clarendon, Capt. Bartlett, of New-York, from Sagua La Grande, with a cargo of 1,090 hhds. of sugar, bound to New York, ran ashore near Double Headed Shot Key, the night of the 8th, and lay in a very dangerous position. The Captain dispatched the mate here for assistance. Several vessels leave this morning for the ship. She was making some water at the time the mate left.

The brig Huntress, from Matanzas, is coming in in charge of a pilot, with all hands sick.

The brig Lydia Francis from New York, arrived yesterday. The brig Tavanier, Whetless, sailed for New-York the 1th. The yacht Oriental, Hoyt sailed for Nassau the 11th. The U. S. coast survey steamer Walter, Lieut. Sands, sails this morning for New-York.

The ship Sultan, Capt. Berry, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool is ashore on Carysfort Reef. She is just reported by Lieut. Westcott, of the U. S. schooner Florida. [The Sultan was cleared at this port on the 29th of April for Liverpool, by Jones Mackinder & Co., with the following cargo: 2,384 bales cotton, 6,148 sacks corn, 3,000 staves.—*Eds. Pic.*]

### Spoken, &c.

Baltic—ship, Zerega, from New-York for Liverpool, May 22, off Black Island.

Empire—brig, from New Orleans for Baltimore, May 18, off Hatteras.

Home—For westward, May 7, lat. 49 N., lon. 19 W.

John Henry—bark, Mezes, from New-York for Rotterdam, April 18, lat. 39 14, lon. 69 25.

Loch Lomond—brig, from New York for Cardenas, May [illegible]

Mariana—Williams, from New-Orleans for Havre, April 14, lat. 32, lon. 76.

[illegible]—Br. brig, of Halifax, was passed strg. S. S. W., May 17, lat. 27 19, lon. 66 18.

Palmetto—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, May 18, off Cape Antonio.

Presto—schr., strg. S., May 22, Hatteras bearing W. [illegible]